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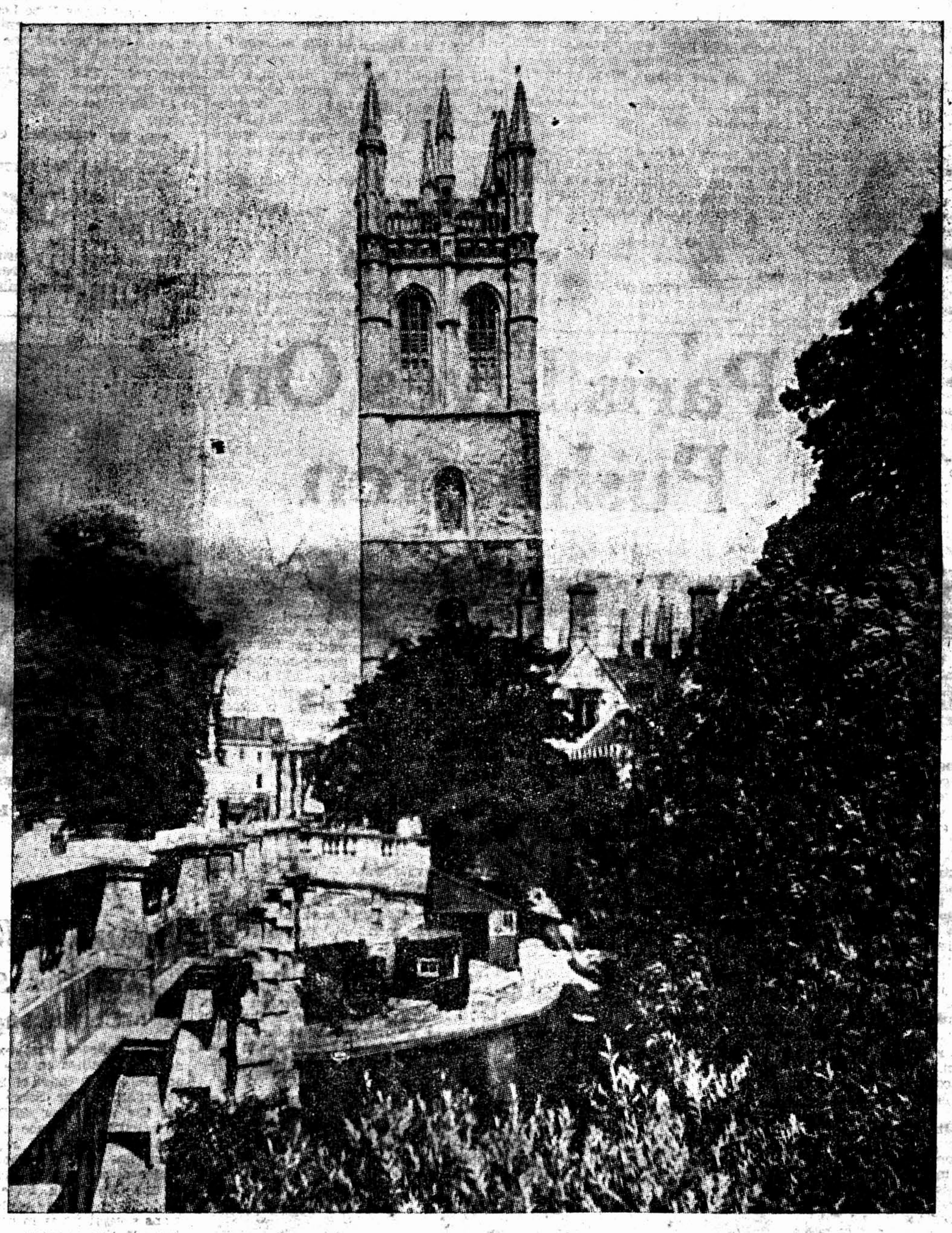


Oxford University: Magdalen Tower. It is said that Oxford University has produced more than half the number of British Premiers.

HIGHLIGHTS OF INDIAN DANCE

(See Page 7)

SOME FAMOUS PUNS

By Alfredo Borges

THE pun is one of the oldest forms of literary jests, and has remained the most prolific source of humourous banter. It has been denied by its opponents as the weakest form of wit and condemned as outrageous by the so-called pursuits of the English language. It was Bacon who said that the genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs. However I am not willing to corroborate his statement and hold that the genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its puns. To make a good pun you must condense, into small compass, both wit and sense. It was Theodore Hook, the practical jocker, who composed this flippant verse:

My little dears who learn to read
Pray early learn to shun
That very foolish thing indeed
Which people call the pun.

The above stricture should, of course be taken as one of his huge jokes. Proof of the popularity of the pun can be vouched from the fact that it has braved many a critical storm and survived to become a highly appreciated form of literary amusement, short and sweet.

●

There are many stories told of court jesters being threatened with knife, rope and chair for being too clever for the kings in the gentle art of punning. Some of these buffoons saved their skins with a good pun; others were hanged for the same reason! The following story from my collection of puns merits reproduction. A king's jester punned so incessantly that the king sentenced him to death by hanging. After a while, however, the monarch relented and sent his pardon by messenger on condition that he did not pun again, thinking that, after all, a good jester was scarce. As the jester was being led to the gallows the messenger arrived. The old fool couldn't control himself and cackled: "No noose is good news!" he "was" hanged! There is another story of a famous punster who was once addressing a gathering of admirers". "Name any subject and I will convert it into a pun" said he. Some one shouted "The King"! Promptly the punster got up and said: "The King is not a subject"!

Almost a king among punsters was the irrepressible Thomas Hood whose great service to history was rendered when in one short sentence he compressed the whole story of the tenacious Dutch. "Holland", he wrote", lies so low that they are only saved by being dammned!" Referring to the young man who did himself very well at a party Hood notes that he swallowed more port than was portable"! Hiis pun on the toothache is classical:

Of all our pains since man was curst
I mean of body, not the mental
To name the worst among the worst
The dental sure is transcendental!

Two more of Hood's devastating puns occur in the following quatrain culled from his "Faithless Sally Brown":

His death which happened in his berth
At forty odd befell;
They went and told the sexton and
The sexton toll'd the bell!

The following gem by Oliver Herford is so well remembered:

My sense of sight is very keen
My sense of hearing weak
One time I saw a mountain pass
But could not hear its peak!

Everybody has heard of that famous pun which appeared in the PUNCH years ago: "Is Life worth living? It all depends on the liver"! "Can the leopard change his spots? Yes, when he moves from one spot to another"! is every schoolboy's delight. J. K. Stephen in "Lapsus Calami" coined the following interesting couplet:"

"When the Rudyards cease from Kipling,
And the Haggards ride no more!"

"Drive Right so that more people will be Left"! a road sign in a big American city, very aptly illustrates the necessity of safety first precautions to reckless road hogs. Speaking of America a tourist was being shown around the city of New York by the guide.

Queried the traveller: "And what have we here"?

Grinned the guide: "Remains to be seen This is the morgue"!

●

Politicians and public speakers figure largely in the role of punsters (get my pun?-it was spontaneous). It is Winston Churchill who has said that "a Parliamentary candidate is a man who is asked to stand, wants to sit and is expected to lie". When King George asked his daughter, Margaret, where she learnt such slang she replied: 'Oh, at my mother's knee or some such low joint!" One of my favourites is the trite explanation that "an ambassador lies abroad for the good of his country"!

A purely accidental outburst is the following statement made by the wellnight fed-up Chairman of the London County Council: "What this town needs is a supply of fresh clean milk and the Council should take the bull by the horns and demand it"! Irish Bull? Popular songs, radio sketches and burlesques are full of puns some intelligent some sinister; others vulgar. A good pun will more effectively bring a house down than a dozen average jokes and ad-libbing with puns is not unknown among slapstick comedians. In Brandon Thomas' "Charley's Aunt" there occurs this famous line: "I come from Brazil. Thats where the nuts come from!" Vaudeville players, circus clowns and soap box orators are among the world's best ex tempore punsters. Radio artist Gipsy Rose Lee is credited with this fruitful figment: It wasn't an apple that started the trouble in the Garden of Eden. It was a very green pair". The following effusion from the famous Ed Gallagher and Al Shean series of duets is still going strong:

"Oh Mr. Gallagher! Oh Mr. Gallagher!
There was a tiny nigger baby born last night
It was just as black as ink; And it weighed a pound I think!

How the devil was it dark and yet so light?

Whether you are a prince, pundit or penman you will always find the pun the most entertaining form of literary humour.

Paris Lives On Pushbutton

By EUGENE LEVIN

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

FRENCHMEN usually cast an envious glance at American life and its practical aspects — such as sewing machines and refrigerators — but they can pull a few of their own practical everyday tricks out of their berets.

Briefly, Parisians can reach friends by letter within an hour, have their subway trip routed by merely pressing a button at an electric map, be awakened by telephone at any time they choose, and at certain crossroads halt traffic whenever they wish with self-service stop lights.

Paper Over Wires

The average Parisian, for example, might start his day by wishing to get the latest news. He can pick up his telephone — at least he could before the Government temporarily suspended this particular service — and dial "INF-One" to hear an announcer reading the latest bulletins.

If he has to reach a telephoneless friend quickly, he has two choices: he can either telephone the post office and have his message delivered immediately; or, if it is too long or he has no telephone, he can send it at a slightly cheaper — and slower — rate as a "pneumatique" letter. The letter is sent through a series of pneumatic underground tubes connecting all Parisian post offices. Upon arrival at the station nearest the addressee, the letter is immediately delivered.

When he goes out to buy the stamps for an ordinary letter, the Parisian need go no farther than the nearest tobacco store, which is required by law to sell postage and tax stamps, official Government forms and papers, and telephone slugs. It also has to keep a mailbox and a large red diamond-shaped emblem, a sort of French "Cigar Store Indian," at its entrance. If it does not, it cannot sell tobacco products — which are a Government monopoly.

The mailbox itself not only carries a schedule of collection times, but also has a specially constructed marking arrangement that indicates when the last pickup was made and the time the next one will be made. For city mail, there is also an indicator telling when ordinary letters will next be distributed.

Easy Transport

Municipal transport in Paris also has certain practical advantages. In most "Metro" or subway stations there are huge electric maps of the entire complex system. By pressing a button alongside the name of the desired station, the traveller's whole route, including transfers, is illuminated. If he chooses a bus instead of the subway for his city travel, a small machine at each bus stop dispenses little slips of paper with numbers marking the arrival at the bus stop of each passenger and their turn to get on a bus (in which standing is not allowed).

Just in case the Parisian decides to walk or hitchhike, as he is often forced to do during France's sporadic strikes, certain cross-roads with the self-service traffic lights help him out. By pressing a button, he turns on a red light that momentarily stops traffic; and, if necessary, he can easily ask the driver:— "Going my way, Buddy?"

During the day, he might use any of a number of services. There is the famed S.V.P. (S'il Vous Plait—"If You Please") organization that does anything for its clients from buying rare groceries and finding baby sitters to supplying technical data and arranging for the evening escorts that make baby sitters necessary!

Students — if they can afford it — can get full textual reports of their professors' lectures from various publishing houses — and this with the full sanction of the schools. Besides ensuring complete notes, it saves the trouble of going to classes.

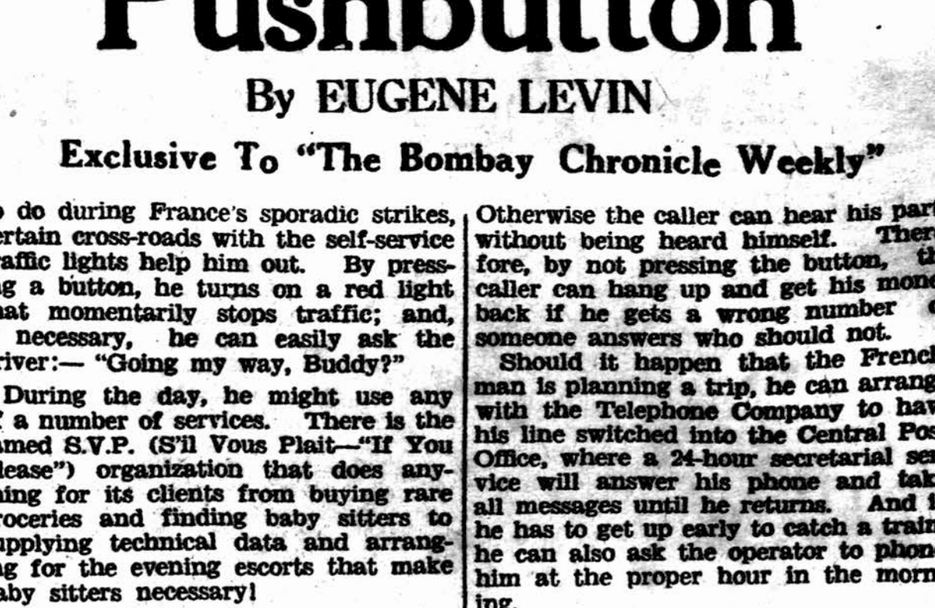
Telephone To Wake Up

Pay telephones are equipped with special buttons that must be pressed a few seconds after a connection is made if calls are to be completed. Otherwise the caller can hear his party without being heard himself. Therefore, by not pressing the button, the caller can hang up and get his money back if he gets a wrong number or someone answers who should not.

Should it happen that the Frenchman is planning a trip, he can arrange with the Telephone Company to have his line switched into the Central Post Office, where a 24-hour secretarial service will answer his phone and take all messages until he returns. And if he has to get up early to catch a train, he can also ask the operator to phone him at the proper hour in the morning.

Jokers who want to "surprise" their friends with early wakening calls do not stand a chance, for the telephone operator calls right back after a "reveille" has been ordered to confirm the number.

And if that is not enough to prove that Frenchmen can be as practical as Americans — even if they don't have dishwashing machines in every kitchen — for good measure they can boast of a telephone directory listing numbers by street as well as the usual alphabetical and classified groupings.



The Duke of Edinburgh, newly installed Chancellor of the University of Wales, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Music on Princess Elizabeth. The Duke is seen leading the procession, followed immediately by his wife, after the ceremony.

John Howard Davies, the 10-year old star of the British film "Oliver Twist" who made a personal appearance at Dunfermline in Scotland was greeted with the cry: "Isn't he a wee smasher!"

St. Peter's Tomb Found In Rome?

From Our Special Correspondent

It is believed that excavations under the Basilica in the Vatican have uncovered the tomb of St. Peter. And, according to the Rome correspondent for the newspaper ABC, the Pope is expected to announce this major find.

According to the report, Peter's tomb lies some 30 feet beneath the major altar in the Basilica, the Altar of the Confession. Pope Pius XII is understood to have visited the excavations several times in person to see for himself the progress that has been made.

It is recalled now that His Holiness may have hinted at this discovery as far back as 1942, when he mentioned the finding of a buried pre-Constantine monument under the central part of the Basilica of the Vatican where already had been found three altars, one above the other, each much older than the other.

The Pope went on to say that "stones speak". Whether any new light has been cast on the Church's first Lieutenant may become known when the Pope announces the discovery. Tertulian wrote that St. Peter was crucified head down by Nero's troops. The tomb was lost after the third century A.D.

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ARUNACHALA CALLING!

Rajaji's Opening Of Pathalalinga Cave Recalls Early Struggle Of Ramana Maharishi, Saint-Seer Of India

By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

The opening of Pathalalinga cave by Governor-General Rajaji in Thiruvannamalai yesterday is news of profound importance, the implication of which may not be sufficiently realised. The cave, inside the thousand-pillared mandap in the temple, was the venue where Ramana Maharishi went into "Samadhi" in his early days. Since then, Ramana became a liberated soul and is occupying a unique place as the saint-seer of India, spiritually guiding and comforting millions. Thus Pathalalinga cave is as important as "Bodh" tree under which Prince Siddharth meditated and became "Buddha."

THREE miles from Thiruvannamalai railway station lies a pile of buildings caelled 'Ramanashram' in the central hall of which is seated a man in loin cloth. He is 70, of buildings called "Ramanashram" in with beaming face and radiating eyes. Sitting straight or reclining sometimes, he looks a South Indian bronze, famed in Tamilnad sculpture. There is nothing extraordinary about him except his vacant gaze, disarming smile and childlike candour. Opposite him sit a number of men and women, concentrating with eyes shut or muttering some prayers. They are pilgrims of the day from all parts of the world, including Americans, Britons, French, Parsis, Muslims, Christians and Hindus. They may be intellectuals, or curious Darshan-seekers or lacerated hearts seeking spiritual solace in their ordeals. Some of them ask questions for which they get illuminating answers from the Maharishi. Majority of them do not know what to ask or are shy to put questions, because they are too personal and domestic. Even if they do not put questions, they get their answer in a peculiar way. The Maharishi has an extensive "fan mail", in which correspondents all over the world pray for answers on all sorts of intricate questions. The Maharishi's secretary, an able ex-lawyer who quit the law courts for Ashram life, brings the mail of the day and reads relevant portions to the Maharishi. Ramana analyses the question in public, discusses the pros and cons and instructs the secretary as to the line of answer. In the course of the discussions, many parallels and analogies arise, which form answers to the silent ones in the gathering who are shy to ask their own personal questions. This miniature correspondence course is not only an intellectual treat on the multifarious problems of life, but also an answer to the silent sufferers. Thus the Maharishi's way of helping others is an unobtrusive, silent and steady outpouring of healing vibrations into roubled souls. He brings in no supernatural power and does not deal in blind religious faith or superstition. The awakening of the soul, according to the receptive capacity of the seeker, is his mode of spiritual operation. Many men and women of sorrows, prostrate by domestic tragedies or calamitous happenings, had a changed outlook on life after their visit to the Ashram. Ramana is not a dealer in mysteries and miracles, but the greatest miracle he works is the removal of ignorance and the awakening of the soul force, the instrument by which Mahatmaji liberated India.

Pilgrim's Progress

Ramana Maharishi's life is a Pilgrim's Progress in quest of truth and the liberation of soul. Numerous were the trials and ordeals he had to undergo before he was revolutionised to the present exalted status of a saint and seer. Born in 1879 in a respectable family at Thiruchuzhi, in Tamilnad, he showed no inkling of his future greatness in his studies. The first outstanding event in his early life, which passed unnoticed at the time but was related afterwards by himself, occurred in November 1895 when he casually enquired of a relative where he had come from. His reply "Arunachala" had a startling and magic effect.

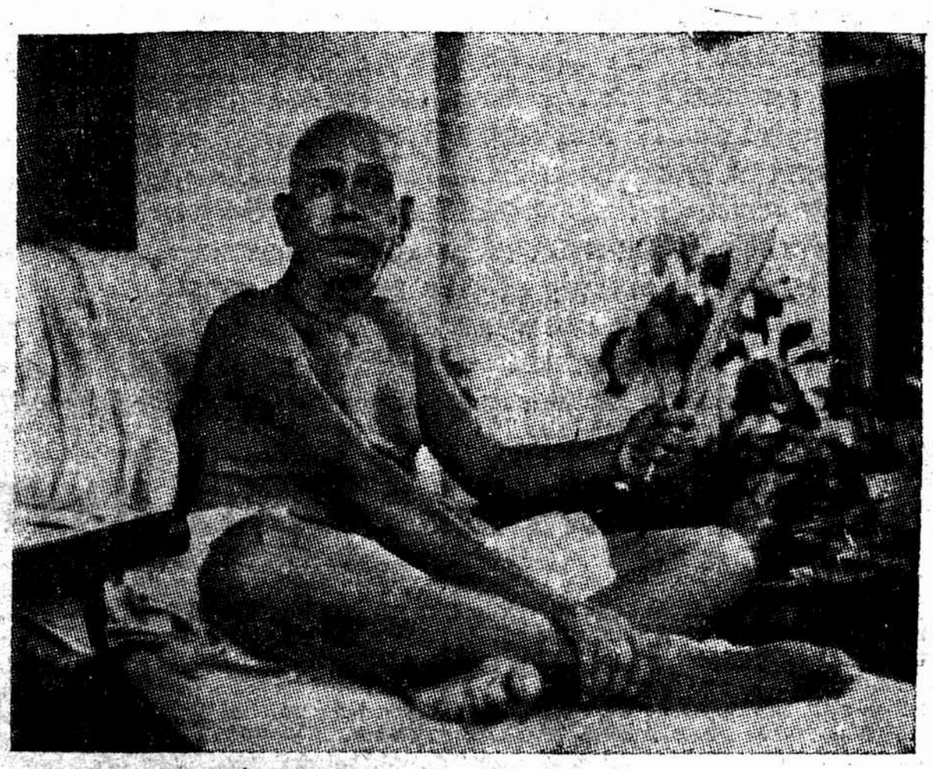
Vision Of Death

One day, while sitting alone in a room on the first floor of his uncle's house, a sudden and terrifying fear of death came over him. There was nothing wrong with his health to account for this devastating terror, yet he felt he was going to die. In spite of this fear, he was clearly conscious of what was happening, and this deeply puzzled him. The riddle of life and death, which thus presented itself to his mind so vividly and directly, roused his curiosity and he at once started to solve the problem for himself. To quote his own words describing this experience: "The shock of death made me at once introspective. I said to myself mentally 'Now death is come. What does it mean? What is it that is dying? This body dies.' As I said to myself, symptoms of death followed, yet I remained conscious of the inert bodily condition as well as of the 'I' quite apart from it. On stretching the limbs, they became rigid, breath had stopped and there was hardly any symptom of life in the body. 'Well then,' I said to myself, 'this body is dead. It will be carried to the burning ground and reduced to ashes. But with the death of the body, am 'I' dead? This body cannot be the 'I', for it now lies silent and inert, while I feel the full force of my personality of the 'I' existing by itself—apart from the body. So 'I' am the Spirit, a thing transcending the body.' All this was not a mere intellectual process. It flashed before me vividly as living truth, a matter of indubitable and direct experience, which has continued from that moment right up to this time".

In Search Of "My Father"

Saint Tukaram grows into panegyric recording a similar phenomenon experienced by himself. This remarkable experience of Ramana scarcely took half an hour. This had an inevitable and marked reaction on his daily life. He now lost all interest in his studies, friends and relatives. Ramana's otherworldiness upset his elder brother who was his guardian, and stung by his rebuke Ramana began to dream of Arunachala. Taking three rupees out of five which his brother gave for his college fees, Ramana left for Thiruvannamalai (Arunachala), leaving a note to his brother which read as follows:

"I have in search of my 'Father' and in obedience to his command, started from here. This is only embarking on a virtuous enterprise. Therefore, none need grieve over this affair. To trace this out, no money need be spent. Your college fees have not been paid. Rupees two are enclosed herewith."



Ramana Maharishi

Early Ordeals

Young Ramana started on a spiritual adventure to Thiruvannamalai with three rupees, and helped by a Muslim Fakir he reached his destination after a lot of difficulties. He had his tuft of hair removed, donned loin cloth and sat for meditation at the thousand-pillared mantap. Mischievous urchins jeered at him and threw stones. So he moved to the underground pit, Pathala Lingam, where the rays of the sun never fall and hence the urchins could not reach. Nobody knows how many days he spent there, but when he was first noticed, it was a youth in full "Samadhi" covered by ants and vermins, the lower part of his thighs covered with blood and pur, because of the vermin vandalism. From there, he moved place to place to complete his austerities vowing complete silence for a number of years. Now he is a realised soul, he is free, communicative and chatty, leading normal life. But the gospel of his teaching remains the same. The annihilation of ego leads to the realisation of "I" and development of soul force. This is the quintessence of Indian philosophy of ages embalmed and treasured up for life beyond life.

Many are the human stories associated with the Maharishi. He is fond of children, giving them useful tips even in their toy-making. He moves with animals as though they are human beings. He is an excellent cook and culinary connoisseur, and when he is in a hilarious mood chats with women devotees on the art of cooking, pickling and preserving. He has a fine ear for music, himself being a composer of poems. His early contemporaries like Ganapati Muni, Seshadri Swami and Yogi Ramiah were giant intellects. Later on, international Savants and Indian leaders began to visit the Ashram. The late Jamnalal Bajaj and Rajen Babu stayed in the Ashram for a week and had many talks with the Maharishi on political questions. Rajen Babu put one parting question:

"Mahatmaji has sent me here. Is there any message that I may take to him?"

"What message is needed when heart speaks to heart". replied the Maharishi, and added, "The same Shakti that is working here is also working there!"

I understand from the Ashram authorities that there was correspondence between the Ramanashram and Wardha, and that Mahatmaji never undertook a fast without acquainting Ramana Maharishi. Last year, Premier Kher was there for a few hours.

Why He Stricks To Ashram

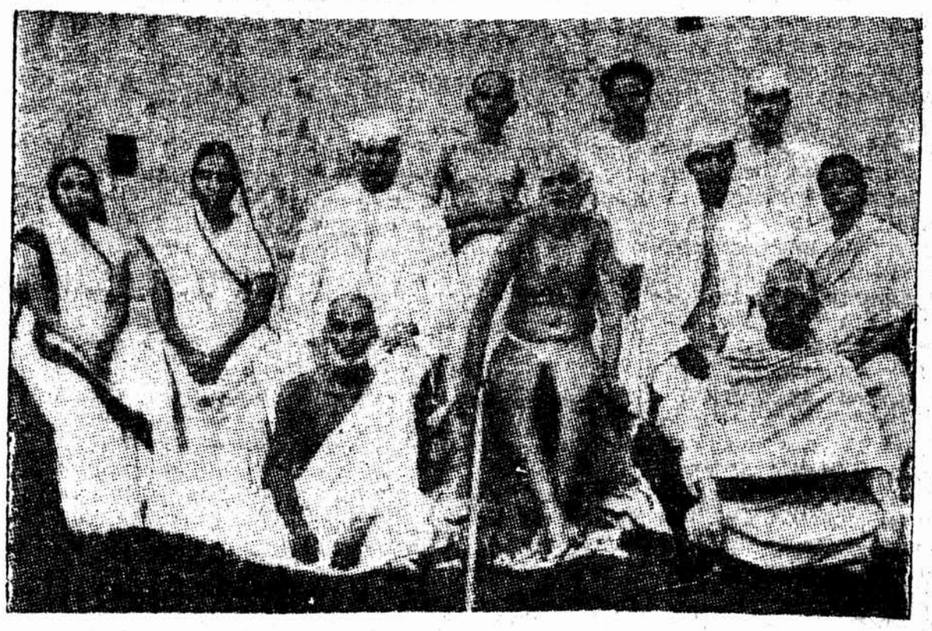
Soon after Mahatmaji's assassination, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain made a pathetic appeal to Aurobindo and Ramana to quit the cloisters of Pondicherry and Thiruvannamalai and fill in the gap left void by the Mahatma. When a press reporter drew the attention of the Maharishi to this appeal, he seems to have remarked, "Who will carry on our work here?"

A disciple once asked: "Why does not Bhagwan go about and preach the Truth to the people at large?"

Maharishi replied: "How do you know I am not doing it? Does preaching consist in mounting a platform and haranguing the people around? Preaching is simple communication of Knowledge; it can be really done in silence only. What do you think of a man who listens to a sermon for an hour and goes away without having been impressed by it so as to change his life? Compare him with another, who sits in a holy presence and goes away after some time with his outlook on life totally changed. Which is the better: to preach loudly without effect or to sit silently sending out Inner Force?"

Beacon-Light

The Pathalalinga Cave, which Rajaji opened yesterday, was renovated by a Parsi devotee of the Maharishi, Mrs. Talyarkhan. We are too near the Maharishi to judge his greatness. Thiruvannamalai is famous for its annual "Deepak" festival and giant bonfires on the hill-top which illumine many miles around. But Ramana Maharishi is the beacon-light for the scared and scarred humanity victimised by atomic power politics.



The late Jamnalal Bajaj and Rajen Babu photographed with the Maharishi at the Ramanashram.

HOW GOOD ARE RUSSIA'S FORCES?

DON'T UNDERESTIMATE SOVIET STRENGTH

On no subject has there been more conflict of "expert" opinion than the question: "How good are the Soviet Forces?" Some have attributed their victories in the second world war merely to their overwhelming numbers. Captain Basil Liddell Hart, the world's most famous writer on strategic questions, believes that this explanation is unreasonable and dangerous. He has made a special survey of the subject, questioning German generals and other soldiers who learned about the Red Army the hard way—by fighting it. This first of two articles tells of the qualities and defects of Russia's land, sea and air forces.

BY CAPTAIN B. H. LIDDELL HART

IT is usual to estimate the strength of Russia's forces in numbers of men and to set it forth in rows of Os that are aptly called "round numbers."

Last May, before the summer crisis arose over Berlin, Britain's Minister of Defence stated that Russia had between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 men under arms on her present peacetime basis, compared with 3,000,000 at the time when Hilter invaded Russia. The estimate of A. V. Alexander corresponded with that published earlier by Hanson Baldwin, the eminent military correspondent of the "New York Times," who, in more detail, put the number of existing divisions in the Red Army between 175 and 195. Authoritative quarters in France put it as 175 to 180.

So there appears to be close agreement as to how big the forces of Russia are.

MORE IMPORTANT IS THE QUESTION, "HOW GOOD ARE HER FORCES?"

On that vital question, views widely differ. A prevalent opinion in both British and American military quarters is that the quality of Russia's forces is very low, technically and tactically, compared with their quantity. It would seem that the Governments are inclined to accept that opinion, for otherwise they could hardly be content with the paltry defence measures they have set on foot.

It is essential to examine the question is thoroughly as possible. Before we can do that there are a lot of cobwebs to clear away. For only eight years ago authoritative military opinion, both in Britain and in America, was as mistaken as Hitler himself in estimating the chances of Russia's capacity to stand against an army of Western Type. British generals who carried weight by their rank took the view that Russia would be beaten within six weeks, and American ones put it even shorter.

That time their miscalculation had no worse effect than to make them look silly, but another time it might prove disastrous. Yet postwar analysis of the 1941 Russian campaign show that they were not quite so foolish in their judgment as events made them look at the time. For Russia's military power was badly cracked, and the Germans might have come nearer to definite victory but for their blunders and initial miscalculations.

But the margin of error in top-level military judgment on both sides and in all quarters was big enough to be a general warning for the future. It demonstrated the military tendency to jump to assumptions and the need for a more scientific exploration of the facts.

Led Astray By Prejudice

In the case of modern Russia, there have been two special factors which made for mistaken conclusions. One is her isolation and the other is the prejudices that the word "Communism" created from the start. Nothing makes people jump to hastly assumptions like a label, particularly when it is a coloured label.

On the whole, soldiers the less inclined than civilians to underrate the forces opposed to them, but in the case of the Russian forces the label "red" has acted on them like the proverbial red rag to a bull and as a result they have often been led astray in their judgment of facts.

They could not imagine that the Army could have any discipline, and they have always been apt to regard any particular flaws or failings as proof of its general incapacity. Similarly, the Russians' judgment about other nations has suffered from the deluding effect of the word "capitalism" on a "white" label. It has several times misled her leaders into assuming that they had only to push on and their opponents would show the white flag.

Mutual delusions have been multiplied by Russia's isolation, and the consequent lack of information. Even during the war the Western Powers knew far less about the situation and forces of their Russian ally than they did about their German foe.

Whereas they were able to discuss the detailed organization of the German forces, and could pin-point the location of units with remarkable accuracy, they were given only the vaguest outline of how their allies were organized and disposed. Their military missions were kept in a gilded Moscow cage, with heaps of entertainment but very little scope for observation.

Only once, in 1942, were they allowed a brief and limited chance to see the fighting front. After that they were kept in quarantine.

It is thus natural that Western soldiers' ideas have been largely coloured by the impressions that many of them get from the glimpse they had of the Russian troops when the armies came in contact at the end of the war and before the Iron Curtain descended. That was a chaotic period and one of relaxation after prolonged effort.

Impressions of disorderliness, untidiness, stupidity and primitiveness predominated. The crudity of much of the Russian equipment caught the eye, and so did the odd assortment of transport — tanks and high-powered trucks mingled with one-horse farm carts.

Looked A Rabble

The lavishly equipped Westerners could not understand how an army could have carried on without so many things they had been accustomed to regard as necessary. They found it hard to believe that such an army could be efficient in a different way from their own. They felt that it would be easy to brush aside what looked to them such an ill-equipped rabble.

The reaction was all the stronger because their own wartime propaganda had built up such a high estimate of the Russian Army.

These superficial glimpses have greatly affected Anglo-American military views and largely account for the low estimate of the effectiveness of the Russian forces. But such a low estimate is hard to reconcile with their performance against the German Army, especially their long-striding advances in 1944-45. For we had much trouble in overcoming German forces even with a great superiority of power in all forms, and while the Russians had a large superiority in manpower over the Germans, they had not such a big superiority in firepower and nothing like such immense superiority in airpower as we had.

It is not reasonable, and is dangerous, to explain away the Russian successes as merely due to pure numbers of men. The truth lies somewhere between the low and high estimates.

The only foreign soldiers who are really acquainted with the Russian Army are the Germans, having come to know it in four years at close grips. It is to them one must go for any first-hand evidence. I have done so in a long series of discussions since the war with German generals and fighting men. By piecing together their evidence one can build up a fairly clear and complete picture of the equipment and tactics, the character and quality of Russia's forces.

This man, looking at the camera, is also taking a picture with what looks like a wrist watch. It is really an efficient camera, using 8 mm. film and taking both black and white and colour photos. Invented by Dr. Rudolf Steinach, it is one of the many ingenious products from Western Germany that are exhibited in the German Industries Fair at Radio City.

First, let us take the question of material. There have, of course, been changes and developments since the war, but an exact idea how good the weapons and other equipment were at the start of war, and how much they improved during it, may be a fair indication of likely improvement since the war.

The general testimony is that the Russian weapons of most types were remarkably good even in 1941 when the German invasion was launched. The Russian rifles were more modern than the German and had a higher rate of fire. Their machine guns were equally good.

Their mortars were so simple in construction ond roughly finished that they looked like the product of a village blacksmith, yet they were most efficient, while their apparent crudeness was far outweighed by the advantage of rapid output. It was all the more advantageous because their artillery, though excellent, was not so abundant as had been expected, and when a large part of it was overrun and captured in the first few months the Russians filled the gap by using large quantities of mortars, mounted on trucks, as a substitute until the enlarged production of artillery pieces from the new factories in the unoccupied areas began to make up the shortage.

Tanks, Main Asset

It was in tanks that the Russians enjoyed their greatest advantage.

This asset was the one of which they had the most need, since the invader's hopes of victory were mainly based on the decisive effect of his tank forces. Unfortunately for the Russians this technical advantage came into operation just too late to make a difference in the early battles.

That is a hitherto unrevealed story which is of great significance as a clue to what happened in 1941.

When the German invasion came, in June that year, the Russian tanks were still of types that had been produced under the second Five-Year Plan. They were becoming out of date — though not more so than those the Germans were using (which were mostly of 1933-37 vintage).

The Russian tanks also outnumbered the German ones. But the Red Army forfeited that numerical advantage by the way it dispersed its tanks instead of concentrating them as the Germans did and by clumsy handling of them. As a result they were destroyed piecemeal by the skilfully manoeuvred German panzer divisions, and the Red Army was left stripped of most of its tanks by the end of the summer.

But new models, designed while Germany was overrunning the west, were just coming into production — the T34 medium tank and the KVI heavy tank. They proved superior to anything the invader had and cramped his manoeuvring style.

The Moscow Crisis

The T34 began to appear late in the summer, as the Germans completed the last bound before the advance on Moscow, and those that were available were used as strategic reserves to block the back end of holes that were made in the front. By 1942 the new types were being turned out in large quantities.

Here it is worth tracing the evolution of the Russian tanks. In the 1920s the earliest Russian-built tanks followed French patterns, with some modifications. Next, they bought Vickers models under licence from England and developed these. The T26, based on the Vickers six-tonner, became their main light tank, and although its limitations were shown up in the Spanish Civil War large numbers were still in use in 1941.

Meantime German influence had become predominant. While Germany was still debarred by the Versailles Treaty from building tanks, the Soviet Government gave her facilities for establishing experimental centres in Russia, at Voronezh and Kazan. The Germans profited from this help in developing their light Panzer I and II types, used in overrunning Poland and France.

The Russians profited also, for their T37 light tank was similar to the Panzer I, and its successor the T60 was similar to the Panzer II. They also produced a heavy tank, T35, that was similar to a Borsig tank which the Germans tried and of which a few specimens were used in the invasion of Norway.

Neither proved satisfactory, and in 1941 the Russians had to rely mainly on the T28 heavy tank until they could replace it by the new KV design, which also showed German influence and

(Continued On Page 8)

Cut Mustache, Baggy Trousers And Patent Cane Of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, THE ACE COMEDIAN

Have Swayed Millions Of Fans To Rollicking Laughter

● CHARLIE CHAPLIN, the born-comedian whose comic genius and lively acting on the silvery screen for three decades have helped millions of fans to laugh their blues away, has reached 3 score of years.

● AS a slaptick satirist and a sympathetic portrayer of the follies and foibles of mankind, Chaplin has few parallels. Behind the problem of how to express himself, lay the larger problem of the self to be expressed.

● HIS role in many films is a satire on the ills of the government, industry and society. He is a hot-gospeller for the cause of the common man and a crusader against industrial tyranny and political dictatorship.

● WHEN Mahatma Gandhi was in London for the Round Table Conference, Charlie Chaplin met him. It was more than a courtesy visit.

HE comes into the room so superbly quiet that you hardly notice he is there, and there is nothing about him in the least like the Charlie of the films. He looks like the elder Yeats, with a great mane of white hair, the face bronzed, the lips pursed, the hands at rest; and just as he enters quietly, so he can disappear as quietly—gone like a flash, leaving the air quivering behind him, writes Robert Payne in the "World Review".

I have seen him many times, and it was always the same—the odd quietness, and the curious passion for disappearing, so that he gives at times the appearance of being a man who desires to watch, and only to watch. He is not tall, but he gives the impression of tallness. He still talks with the faintest of Cockney accents, but the mellownes of southern American syllables—where did he learn them?—is also there, a professor's voice, or a scholar's, the voice of a man who is accustomed to live alone, and is surprised to hear himself speaking. You are not conscious of his clothes; you are conscious only of that head, glowing in the sun, a head which grows stronger and more leonine as the years pass, so that you wonder how it was ever possible that a man who looks like a president or a king should be remembered as the little chalk-white tramp with the long boots and the waving cane, running madly in the face of authority, as a moth runs at a candle flame.

Steals Al. Laughs

NO one knows quite how it began. Chaplin himself seems to think it was an accident. He was playing in Fred Karno's troupe; whenever he appeared on the stage, he was greeted with wild laughter. 'It wasn't anything I did. It was just that they laughed, and wouldn't stop laughing. If I lifted my hand and tickled my ear, it was five minutes before they stopped. The troupe hated me. I stole all the laughs. I didn't do it deliberately—there were no tricks, not the slightest intention to produce the incredible hysteria which happened every night, and even now I don't know how it happened. 'The black moustache and the baggy trousers were not then invented; he went on the stage in a straw hat and a high collar. He was the toff. Sometimes he did not even go on the stage, but sat alone in a box, pretending to be drunk, making faces at the actors, shouting the most maddening insults at them, and the attention of the whole audience was turned to the interloper, the man who had entered un-announced, the mocking image of "Filius Terrae," the lord of the earth, the genius of mockery exploding with anarchic violence, insulting the audience as much as he insulted the actors.

THE name Chaplin comes from the Norman French 'Capeline', a mailed hood; it is hardly possible to imagine a name more appropriate.

The face of Charlie, with its simple and blunt outlines, is completely mask-like, expressionless, chalk-white; the battered bowler hat is a contemptuous tribute to modernity. Under it, a Greek mask of ribaldry stares out unconprehandingly at an uncomprehending world; and if the film character is totally unlike the man as he is if Charlie and Chaplin are so different that they seem to belong to different worlds, there is at least one resemblance: both have the air of belonging to a superior world, and there are moments when the tramp has every appearance of being a person of importance wandering in disguise. There are complexities everywhere in Chaplin's carefully cultivated portrait of the tramp. It could hardly be otherwise when half of the world can see itself in some way mirrored in the extraordinary portrait.

We all laugh and identify ourselves in him—the Chinese laugh themselves as readily as the Europeans. But why? No one knows, and Chaplin himself can only hint at a solution.

He Laughs At Himself

Partly, of course, it is the pathos of the tramp who defies authority and possesses only his quick-wittedness to save him from disaster, and even that quick-wittedness is sometimes foiled by the long feet which are continually tripping him up. His cane is a symbol of authority, but it bends easily; it is thrown away at the first sign of danger, and it falls across his own back as often as it falls across the back of the enemy. He hates policemen especially, and he is the Nemesis of all those who are overbearing, for they fall with a thud whenever he wants them to fall; and there are two elements in every one of his plays: the Nemesis of the overbearing and the tragic love affair which ends usually in Charlie's surrender of the beloved and his disappearance down a long, empty road. The tragic overtones are everywhere. Consciously or unconsciously, he has borrowed from Greek drama, and he has even borrowed from the Greek tragic poets (or there has been handed down to him) the tradition of the actor's 'apatheia', his indifference to the world around him, the mockery which is so huge that it includes even himself. Why, then, do we laugh? Perhaps we laugh because we identify ourselves so completely with him, and somewhere in the north of every man's favour there is this hint of mockery, the anarchist's rebellion against the world as he sees it, because it is not good enough, and all the promised splendours are seen to be illusory.

Sixty now, still going strong.

His Sixth Sense

Chaplin himself is conscious of the complexities of his theme, but he has given up any attempt to analyse it completely

He works by some sixth sense, brooding long and impatiently over each film before it is brought before the camera, playing out parts of the film to his friends, never satisfied. Some of his films are produced by gestations longer than those of elephants! 'You have to lose yourself in it for years before you can see all the possibilities of a drama.'

The early days when he played in twenty-four shorts a year are over, and if he learned from those days the fantastic possibilities of improvisation in all directions, more recently he has faced each new film with a kind of slow, unremitting passion for perfection. The best of all his films, he says, is 'Monsieur Verdoux', and it is significant that he should have such a high regard for a film which is perfect comedy as well as being the most tragic indictment of man ever seen on the screen.

The sense of tragedy which comes clear through his films was perhaps inevitable. It grew out of his own early insecurity and poverty.

When Chaplin speaks of poverty, there is a sharp hatred in his voice, a kind of growling horror that the thing should exist. At such moments there is no longer the scholar's voice: he rages against the crime of poverty like someone obsessed.

KIERKEGAARD speaks somewhere of the comic actor Beckman, 'who improvished his own settings, for he not only presents you with a travelling tinker, but he imitates the tinker so well that you see the atmosphere he walks in, the dust, the smiling village, the subduded chattering of the villagers, even the path running by the side of the lake and the village smithy.' The actor 'walks on the stage with a small bundle on his back, a stick in his hand, an air of carefree indefatigability, and whenever he steps along the roads, he is accompanied by countless invisibles street arabs who clutter at his knees. This actor is the Incognito, whose body is the home of the crack-brained insane devil of comedy, a devil who will break out of his chains at any moment and destroy everything in a berserker fury'

Furious Spirit Of Comedy

CHAPLIN has all of Beckman's powers. When the scholar's mask is down, he becomes the furious spirit of comedy. He comes into a room unobserved and unannounced, very casually, with that curious power of self-effacement, and then suddenly, no one quite knows how it has begun, he is telling a story. He begins to gesture. He is describing, for example, how Clifford Odets went fishing, but he is not telling the story of Clifford Odets—he is elaborating as the pure spirit of comedy wills him. He becomes the fish, the line, the ship; he is the sea, and for a brief moment he is Clifford Odets scowling at the fish which has become as large as a leviathan; and you are no longer conscious of Chaplin, but of the roar of the sea, the desperate struggles of the fish, the creaking of the ships' timbers. There is no end to it. The tremendous battle is waged in the room, and you are convulsed and helpless with laughter, and at the moment when you can bear the sight of the comic battle no longer, he introduces another fish which comes to the rescue of the first, and then the ship springs a leak, and Clifford Odets is carried overboard, and somewhere at the bottom of the sea he is struggling in mortal combat with the leviathan.

THERE are blind beggars who wander about Northern China with bells fixed to their knees and clapboards attached to their legs and a great collection of musical instruments slung over their chests; one blind beggar alone tells a story to the sound of a full orchestra.

When Chaplin tells a story, you are conscious of the presence of the whole orchestra. Somehow, by some miracle he conveys the whole atmosphere of the scene he describes. There will be ten or twelve characters in the story. By a gesture, by a tone of the voice, by some trick of shading, you come to know each of them as you know your friends.

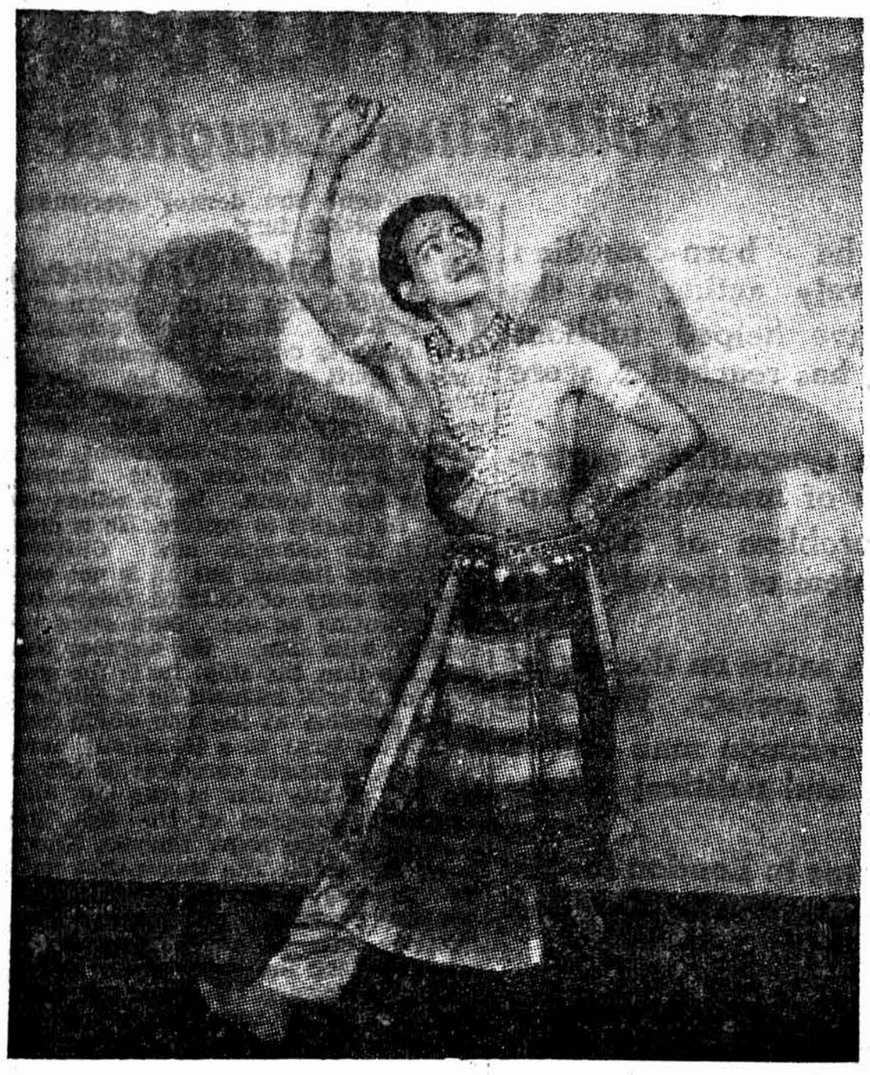
Then, as quietly as he entered the room, he will be gone; it is only long afterwards that you remember he was wearing an outrageously red coat and grey slacks.

Mysteries Of Chaplin

THERE are mysteries in Chaplin which no one will ever dare to plumb. The perfection of the technique is bewildering; he is nearly sixty, but the casual sureness of gesture and mime remains, increasing in brilliance with every day that passes; and like the elder Yeats, he seems to acquire power with age. There are moments when he wearies of Charlie. He will say: 'I'm so sick of him, I'd like to wring his neck. I'll never make another film with him.' The next moment he is drawing out of the air the most impossible situations, the most ridiculous distortions, and through these mazes he pictures Charlie at his wrecker's game, humbling the proud, falling in love with all the pretty women, delighted to be repulsed, at odds with the malevolence and idiocies of the world. I asked him once where Charlie was going during the fade-out, when he wanders down an empty lane shrugging his shoulders and kicking at a stone. He said darkly: 'He is going nowhere. He is only the blind mole digging into his hole.' The blaze of neon lights from a deserted sandwich joint on Wilshire Boulevard fell over his face. For a moment he looked like Mephistopheles.

IT was one answer, there were a thousand others. Charlie is the spirit of freedom, but he is also the spirit of despair in an unavailing world. When Eisenstein attacked him bitterly last year for producing 'Monsieur Verdoux', a film which begins in Maidanek and ends on the guillotine, Chaplin answered: 'I have said what had to be said. They will understand what I meant later'. It was not only the Russians who attacked; the American theatre-owners did everything they could to prevent the film being shown, with the result that one masterpiece was the greatest commercial failure. He hardly cared. He knew that his task was to go on, as his conscience dictated, and it is significant that his next film is about his native London. He says he was happiest in London. One day very soon he may return.

GLORY OF DANCE:



Ram Gopal in a 'Tandav' pose with uplifted eyes.

Ram Gopal interpreting "Sandhya Nritya Moorti".

INDIAN DANCING THROUGH AGES

ORIGIN OF TANDAV AND LASYA TYPE

BY A. V. PANDIT

DANCE as an art came into existence with the growth of society and civilisation. During the Rig Veda period (1500 B.C.) dancing was not practised as an art, but was merely a play of emotion. According to dance mythology, in the beginning, Brahma gave the Natya Veda to Bharata. Bharata together with groups of celestial male and female musicians and dancers performed dance and drama before Shiva. Shiva then instructed Bharata this art through his attendants and 'Lasya' dance through Parvati. Having learnt 'Tandava' dance from Tandu, sages spoke of it to mortals. Parvati on the other hand instructed Usha the daughter of Bana in Lasya. The latter taught it to the milk maids of Dwarka, and through them, others learnt the art.

ACCOUNTS of Hindu dancing gods and goddesses, Gandharvas and Apsaras are found in Hindu mythology, and old frescoes and statues of beautiful dancing poses are still in existence in abundance both in and out of India. Shiva is the first dancer according to Hindu conception. His name 'Nataraja' means the king of actors and dancers. The conception of Kali on the other hand is peculiar to Bengal and the Bengali poets often sing and depict her as a great dancer. In Bengal, the mother rather than the Father form of Shiva is adored. In the Kali cult, Kali is regarded as the supreme dancer, superior to Shiva. Shiva here does not dance. He is only a witness, who acknowledges Kali's Supremacy and power, and is at the feet of Kali.

Ras-Kreeda

WE are familiar with the dances of Krishna, the cow-herd incarnation of Vishnu. In Northern India the most popular dance of Lord Krishna is the dance of his childhood with butter pots and milk-maids by the banks of the Jumna in moonlitnights or with Radha under the Kadamba tree.

IN Bhagwat Gita, Krishna states that dancing is the chief activity of all the gods. In the Buddhistic art, there are numerous sculptures of dancing goddesses and Apsaras. Leaving aside the devotion of gods and goddesses to this art and tracing its culture in the Hindu period, we find that in the Buddhist and Hindu periods dancing became a normal court function which was demonstrated in courts to pay homage to kings or to the honoured guests. At that time, it was also a part of education and accomplishment for the girls of royal and other artistocratic families to be well versed in the art of dancing, and their names are mentioned in history as having shown great interest in refined dancing.

DANCING was also used as a religious office to please the gods in temples and shrines. This had a tradition behind it. This explains why Davadasis are attached to temples in South India. Reference is made in the inscriptions of Rajaraja and other Chola Kings in the Tanjore district, in the eleventh century music and dances in shrines. History speaks of Koluttunga III who appointed dancing masters in temples to give lessons in gestures.

Banumati and Varalakshimi in a Bharatnatya duet

THE dance in a later stage shifted its venue to towns. When a king conquered a town or when a party migrated from one place to another, dancing performances were given. At a still later stage, it was performed on several social occasions and was regarded as a social ceremony, such as in birth of a child, wedding, reunion of friends, festivals, celebrations and other auspicious events.

Decline Of Dancing

WE find from documentary evi- Shastra of India, in which is included dancing, acting, singing etc., reached its height sometimes in the first or second century A.D., and remained so far nearly one thousand years. As is natural, this art attained old age after this long period, and its decline was inevitable. Then started foreign invasions, and the kings and other chiefs who were the patrons of the art became involved in wars and internal strifes. The invaders from the North-West were mostly uncivilised people whose religion also forbade participation in pastimes having a touch of ideolatory, and the consequence was the decline was very rapid, and the art became confined to a much lower class of people who had no idea of aesthetics. Moreover on account of the observation of "Purdah" dancing by society women was altogether banned.

THE Deccan preserved its dance to some extent because there was not much Muslim aggression. Bengal also had this influence, but not to a very great extent. Bengal has even now retained some of her ancient dances and pantomimes in the shape of folk dancing. In the Muslim period Hindu dance was performed before the Moghul and Afghan chiefs and nobles to please them and to gain their favour. The dance lost its high traditions and ventured to express the lower sentiments and emotions of passion. The aristocrats and nobles gradually forgot the art. Women from higher castes did not dance and so, it was restricted to professionals. It became their monopoly.

THIS unpopularity of dancing continued till the end of the 19th century. After that, a movement for revival of dancing was started. Famous men in the dance art are reviving the enthusiasm of the public by imparting instructions on the right lines.

Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai is conducting Bharatnatya school in Pan-

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THE BHARATNATYA

(1)

(2)

Art Of Arts

Bharatnatya is hailed as the art of arts, because it freely draws from literature, sculpture, painting, music and kindred arts, and gives objective and colourful shape to them in grand bodily movements graceful gestures and rythmic footwork. Also it supplies glamorous 'motifs' to arts and literature and has inspired the painter, sculptor, poet and the dramatists.

G. O. M. Of Dance

The veteran in the field today is Guru Meenakhi Sundaram Pillay in whom centres the revival of Bharatnatya and its projection in the international map. Rukmini Devi, Shanta, Ram Gopal, Tara Chaudhry and Jayalakshmi are his renowned pupils. This G.O.M. of Indian dance is seen here with Ram Gopal.

(3)

(1) Smti Banumati and the late Varalakshmi in an 'Abhinaya' item. The question mark in their hands pertains to the dance sequence.

(2) Portrayal of Lord Krishna with his flute. See the improvised flute and the play of fingers.

(3) Smti Swarna Saraswati interpreting a theme by the 'Imudra' of her left hand.

(4) Kumari Lakshmi with a graceful bend doing the "Abhinaya".

(4)

U. S. LOOKS FOR NEW ALLIES IN ASIA

Global Front Against Communism

BY BLAIR MOODY

The U. S. State Department is planning swift and specific action to implement President Truman's famous "point 4" as America's principal weapon to check communism in the Far East

Already widely and somewhat inaccurately heralded as "Asia's Marshall Plan," the president's "bold, new" inaugural-address proposal to help under-developed nations launch a programme for reducing human misery is in fact something quite different.

This will be no scheme to rebuild a highly industrialized but shattered area with American goods and dollars. To Asia, the president wants to export American know-how, and American private capital—under a limited- but- guaranteed- return arrangement with nations whose resources have in the past been exploited by Europe's colonial powers.

Iess tangibly but underlying the entire project, he wants to export a hope of better days which will be promised non-Communist Asiatic Nations by tying in an expanding partnership with the United States instead of Russia.

Anti-Communist Front

This writer learned exclusively from a high government officials that Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will spell out in about two weeks before the United Nations economic and social council precisely how this government plans to back up the conception outlined in Point 4.

Then an American delegation will be dispatched to Bangkok, Siam, for a conference with representatives of at least nine nations. Some important officials expect the Bangkok meeting to launch the beginnings of a "new era", not only in the economic and social development of that part of the world, but in its relationships with the United States.

The nations are India, Siam, the Philippines, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Ceylon, Indo-China and Burma.

These nations currently have several points much in common, American experts say. Their governments with one exception—Burma—are anti-Communist, and the Burmese are reported as "confused". All share an intense feeling of nationalism and national pride which is sweeping that part of the world. They are tired of being "white man's colonies."

They have a "regional feeling." They look on the rising tide of communism in China with concern, our experts say. But they are also antagonistic to the British, the French and the Dutch, as being representative of colonialism and dependence.

That creates a delicate diplomatic situation for the United States. In Europe, our most important allies and beneficiaries in the fight against communism are Britain and France. In Asia, our diplomats believe, the way to strengthen the will to resist communism is to help native peoples free themselves from the domination of Britain, France and Holland whose power has been fed for centuries by Far Eastern wealth.

The decision has been made to back the Southern Asiatics in their regional, nationalistic, anti-colonial ambitions so long as they remain anti-Communist. The use of American-type prosperity as their goal is undoubtedly the strongest possible propaganda weapon for our side.

It will, of course, be years before substantial improvement can be expected in Asiatic living standards. It will take a type of resources development which, the president and, our diplomats believe, will combine a fair break for the "new nations" involved and a fair return for those who invest money and skill in the development.

The United States and other governments, through the United Nations, must participate in guaranteeing capital thus invested, they assert, or it is not likely to be invested.

In addition to resisting the spread of communism and executing a global starddle between our old Allies in Europe and our impending Allies in Asia, the U. S. delegation to Bangkok will have the problem of developing a practical partnership of American capitalism and the socialistic attitudes of peoples for whom capitalism has not paid off.

How Good Are Russia's Forces?

(Continued From Page 4)

was somewhat heavier than the Panzer III and IV which the Germans themselves evolved.

The KV led on to the Stalin tank, which made its impressive entry on the scene early in 1944.

Meanwhile the scales had been turned by the T34, which can be traced back to an American source. A private designer, Walter Christie, had there developed by the early 1930s a very fast tank of novel design which showed high promise. The Russians bought a sample, improved on it, and produced a medium (cruiser) tank, the BT, which they produced in quantity by 1936 as the main machine of their tank forces. It was much more reliable than its imported prototype, but its armour was thin — and for that the Russians had to pay a heavy price in the 1941 battles.

From it, however, they developed the T34, which had thicker armour (52 mm.), a more powerful gun (76 mm.), and was faster (34 m.p.h.) than any tank the German or any other army in the world had at the time.

Germans Outclassed

Other assets of this twenty-eight ton machine were its low build and unusually broad tracks. The Russians designed their tanks for Russian ground — sandy soil that so often turned into deep mud after rain. That gave them a further advantage.

The production of the T34 mounted steadily during 1942, despite all the upsets caused by the renewed German advances. Even while the months-long Battle of Stalingrad raged, a tank factory in the city was turning out ten to fifteen T34s a day.

The German besiegers, operating far ahead of their bases and nearly 2,000 miles from their factories, could not make up the wastage in the constant tank fights. Their 20-ton 20-m.p.h. medium tanks, the Panzer III and IV, were outclassed, as the German generals ruefully admitted. That was bad for the morale of the German troops at a crucial time.

By 1943 the Germans had produced the sixty-ton Tiger tank, with its 100 mm. of armour in front and its great 88-mm. gun. This took heavy toll of the more lightly armed and armoured British and American tanks in the enclosed country of Sicily, Italy and Normandy. But in the open spaces of Russia the relatively slow Tiger was more handicapped in dealing with the speedy T34s. The German tankmen derisively called their Tiger a "furniture van."

Then in 1944 the Russians introduced their new heavy tank, the Stalin, with 150 mm. of armour in front and a 122-mm. gun, yet lower in build and thus less of a target for the Tiger. Only by skill in tactics could the Germans combat the superiority of the Stalin, which remained until the end of the war the most powerful tank in the world.

First Things First

So the Red Army has proved over a whole decade its capacity to keep on stepping ahead of other armies. This story of the "tank race" is worth telling in detail, as a warning, because it shows how the Russians concentrated on the development of the weapon that mattered most while also turning out well-designed and reliable weapons of other kinds.

They seem particularly good at making weapons that are especially foolproof. That may reflect an especial need on their part, due to a lower average level of education among the users, but it is a very desirable asset anywhere in view of hard-testing war conditions.

Since the war they have had the experience of German technicians to combine with their own, and a knowledge of the many new weapons and improved types that were being evolved in Germany. So it would be wise to reckon that the Russians are at least keeping their former rate of progress in design.

Evidence of this has already been seen in the air — the sphere where it is most difficult to hide things. In the war, the Red Air Force was not so striking as the Red tank force — though certainly not to be despised. It had concentrated on close support of the troops on the ground, especially by low-flying attack, to the virtual exclusion of longer-range and more complex operations.

In that limited role the Russians were quite effective, if not up to the highest Western standards. Their Yak fighters, Lavotchkin fighter-bombers, and Tupolev (TU2) twin-engined bombers had a good performance.

Western critics have been rather too inclined to base their opinions on the Red Air Force's obvious defects—technical and operational — where it went outside the limits on which it had mainly focused. Its standard of navigation is poor and its methods are primitive. It is not equipped with the instruments for blind-flying and direction by radar. But the pilots often show a natural skill and much daring.

Output Of Machines

The output of machines is far larger than in any other country since the war, but they are mostly light ground co-operation or training types. Quantity production is helped by simplicity of construction, and the majority still have wooden frames. A greater handicap is in engine design, which has been backward by comparison with Western progress.

That is one reason why the Russians have embraced jet-propulsion with great eagerness. Their development of this new line has been helped by the fact that they bought a considerable number of the Rolls-Royce Nene and other jet engines before such arrangements were checked. Several new jet-engined types have been seen by foreign observers, and one of them has been timed to be travelling at well over 600 m.p.h.

As jet-engined fighters and fighter-bombers are too fast to be suitable for co-operation in ground operations, it would seem that the Russians are now concentrating on the problem of intercepting atom-bombers.

There has also been a significant development of new long-range bombers similar to the B-29, or Superfortress, while a promising four-engined jet bomber has been appearing. All this suggests an increased interest in strategic bombing on the Russians' part.

Likewise, the production of new long-range transport aircraft may be a hint of contemplated airborne operations. One of the mysteries of the last war is why the Russians, who were the pioneers of parachute forces, never tried to use theirs during the war, in contrast to the Western countries, who were late starters in this new sphere.

But while they had a far greater number of trained parachute jumpers than any other country, they were short of transport aircraft as well as backward in navigational technique. Here are two obvious reasons — though there may be others—for that blank page in the record of Russia's achievements in the war.

Lessons Of War

In studying the problems of another struggle, starting farther west, it is not likely that her strategists can have failed to see how a strong airborne arm might serve them as a "tin-opener" if they were to take the offensive initiative at a suitably chosen moment. The clearest of all lessons of the last war that Hitler's advance, which came so near achieving the conquest of the west, broke down on two rocks: first, his inability and unreadiness to throw a land force over the sea into the island of Britain; second, his failure to capture the rock-keys of the Mediterranean.

While the Red Air Force hitherto has been a less striking force than the Red Army, the Red Navy has been by far the least effective of the Services, no better than in Tsarist times. It failed even to dominate the Black Sea during the last war, still less the Baltic.

It has three battleships, some nine cruisers and perhaps sixty destroyers, but most of them are obsolete. It has recently built its first two aircraft carriers, ships of 22,000 tons capable of carrying sixty planes. Its main strength lies in its submarine force, the largest in the world—its total is stated to be about 250. Such numbers convey a false impression, as the bulk are of out-of-date types.

Important developments are, to be expected, however, from the fact that the Russians are now in possession of several of the Schnorkel-equipped German U-boats and the component parts for building a lot more of this type.

A large submarine force of this kind—which does not have to come to the surface and combines speed with an immensely long radius—could be of great potential effect in another war, especially for a renewed and tighter blockade of Britain and as an invisible Iron Curtain to stop supplies and troop shipments from America to Europe.

Undersea Troop Carriers

Beyond that is the possibility of developing submersible troop-carriers. These could be an epoch-making contribution to the solution of the problem of overseas invasion by a land Power which does not enjoy command of the sea, particularly for the invasion of a relatively small objective.

It is the problem to which a far-sighted strategic planning staff of a Power with large resources would long since have directed its efforts. While "airborne" is one possible way of solution, "undersea" is another. It would seem, however, the more remote one, taking account of the technical difficulties, especially for a country that is inexperienced in amphibious operations.

While it would be wise not to discount the possibility of the Russians embarking on wider forms of action than they attempted in the last war, it is reasonable to reckon that lack of practical war experience in unfamiliar techniques may diminish the potential threat.

On a present reckoning the power of Russia's forces rests mainly in her army, and, in that, on her armoured arm. This is her spearhead.

Limitations

It is a very formidable arm, and anyone would be foolish to underrate its menace. At the same time, it has limitations that should be noted in assessing its powers. The Russian tank force though the best element in all Russia's forces—did not prove as potent as the inherent superiority of its machines. That was due partly to technical, partly to tactical limitations. These are worth studying because they bring out the curiously mixed quality of the Russian forces in general — that mingling of contrasts which makes one observer jump to the conclusion that they are inefficient and another to the conclusion that they are super-efficient.

The eye of the one is caught by obvious blemishes and deficiencies so that he overlooks the excellence of the basic elements. The mind of the other is so impressed by these basic elements that it fails to note the restrictions on their effectiveness.

The two sides of the case come out in examination of the Russian tank arm.

The machines were rough inside and out—they were not even painted. Their design showed little regard for the comfort of the crew. They lacked the refinements and instruments that Western tank experts considered necessary as aids to driving, shooting and control. Until 1943 they had radio only in the commanders' tanks.

On the other hand they had a good thickness and shape of armour, a powerful gun, high speed and reliability — the four essential elements.

The comfort of their crew was of less importance, especially as Russian soldiers were tougher than others. Regard for comfort and the desire for more instrumental aids involve added weight and complications of manufacture. Such desires have repeatedly delayed the development and spoilt the performance of our tanks. So they did with the Germans, whose production suffered from the search for technical perfection.

Speeded Output

The principles on which the Russians worked in their mechanization programme can be clearly discerned. They picked up ideas from many different tank types abroad and picked out features which they thought

(Continued on Page 27)

Our New Delhi Letter

STAGGERING 'INFLATION' IN PERSONNEL OF INDIA GOVERNMENT

Growing Demand For Accommodation

MOVE TO ESTABLISH HOSTEL FOR CENTRAL OFFICERS IN BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

The highly informative administration report of the Estate Officer discloses figures of staggering inflation in the personnel of the Government of India during the last ten years. The number of residential quarters during this period increased from 6,472 in 1939 to 15,404 in 1948; the number of applicants for residential accommodation increased from 10,112 in 1939 to 70,590 in 1948 and the area of office accommodation increased from 7,56,996 square feet in 1939 to 56,33,885 square feet in 1948.

Considering the fact that by 1948 one-third of India had been partitioned off into Pakistan the extent of expansion or inflation should be more striking to any one outside the Government of India.

The demand for office accommodation, which still remains entirely inadequate increased eight times during the last ten years. It will also be noticed that the residential accommodation can provide for 15,404 employees against the total demand for 70,590. In other words, 55,386 employees of the Central Government are still without accommodation.

The total outstanding demand on Calcutta is for 958 quarters and 50,000 square feet of office accommodation and on Bombay for 317 quarters and 13,500 square feet of accommodation. This is, notwithstanding the requisitioned or leased accommodation amounting to 577 houses and 316 flats in Delhi, Simla, Bombay and Calcutta.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LADY CLERKS.

Let the Estate Officer speak.

He says:—The acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi was greatly felt in respect of single Lady clerks. The YWCA used to provide certain accommodation in its own hostel, but that accommodation fell far short of the requirements. The accommodation in Government quarters reserved for single Lady clerks was also found inadequate. It was, therefore, felt necessary to set apart one block in the Western House for single Lady clerks. This block has 48 rooms, a large lounge, dining hall and kitchen.

Five Government hostels were set up during the war with a view to provide residential accommodation and cheap messing arrangements to a large number of officers. As there has been no appreciable reduction in the number of officers, the hostels are continued and provide accommodation to 526 persons in New Delhi.

GOVT. HOSTELS.

Originally there were three Government hostels in Simla, namely, Grand Hotel, Longwood and Craigdhu. Two of these hostels has been closed down and accommodation was converted into family suites. The Grand Hotel consists of 141 suites of which 68 are single, 60 married and 13 family suites.

The demand for accommodation continued to increase steadily in Bombay to meet which long unpartitioned Queens Barracks and the Merchant Navy Club are being used. There is a proposal for opening a hostel for Central Government Officers in Bombay. The premises for this purpose have already been acquired.

The Calcutta Estate Office runs a Central Government Hostel which provide accommodation for the visiting Government servants

FOR "NON-PRODUCERS."

There are two noticeable features in this mass employment at tax-payer's expense.

Firstly, it does not include the three defence services, which make separate arrangement for themselves.

Secondly, bulk of accommodation in New Delhi is war created temporary accommodation, which has overlived its life. A good earthquake of Bihar model will level down all this accommodation. This issue is not even tackled, because the Ministry of Works, is preoccupied in other plannings, such as expansion of its favourite child, namely the Central Waterways Irrigation, Navigation Commission vulgarly called the "Cwinc". In other words, the Swaraj does not mean keeping in employment over 70,000 educated and semi-educated personnel of the Central Government but also to provide large capital expenditure to build residential and office accommodation for them.

As zeros have no value, the expenditure will easily run into hundreds of crores. Over 70 crores are required to provide accommodation to India's Air Force and an equal amount to house India's Navy. The civilian demand should not be of a lower order, at least to maintain the civilian superiority over the Defence Forces.

If non-producers of wealth were classified as parasites, can India afford an insignificant sum of say three hundred crores to house non-producers of wealth? The story does not end here. Each Ministry is fighting tooth and nail against the Economy Committee's Report.

DELHI OVERCROWDED.

Let me refer to the pressure on space, electricity and water supply in Delhi. During the war, large number of attached and non-essential offices of the Government of India were located in Dehra Dun Meerut and other places. In their craze to have their full regalia in Delhi, each Ministry and particularly the Provincialised Ministries have, since then, shifted all their non-essential attached offices to Delhi.

Dr. Bhatnagar's Scientific Department, Rai Bahadur Khosla's "Cwinc", Shri Jagjiwan Ram's Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Maulana Azad's Department of Archaeology and National Archives Shri Jairamdas Daulatram's Survey of India, his fisheries, forests, fruit, irrigation animal husbandry advisers and Directorates of Plant Protection, quarantine and marketing and Shri Gadgil's Bureau of Mines, they are all located in Delhi.

In these days of telephones and all up air services, can they not be shifted out of Delhi in Central Government's own buildings in the neighbouring places, such as Meerut and Dehra Dun?

WHY NOT SHIFT?

The British in India had created a number of townlets in the hills for the British personnel. Such places are located among others in Mussoori, Chakrata, Ranikhet, Kasauli, Dekshai, Sanawar, and Solan. After the British left India, they are lying closed up and deteriorating The British having renounced their intention to return to India, can not these locked-up-to-decay places be used for shifting some of the offices from Delhi?

With will and determination a large number of highly inflated attached offices could be permanently located in these small nearby (to New Delhi) hill stations. Such a course is, however highly distasteful to the P.W.D. Engineers, would hurt the vanity of some aggressively ambitious officers and would deprive Ministers of laying foundation stones for new buildings.

MONEY MUST GO ROUND AND ROUND.

Money, after all, is made round to go round and its velocity should be speeded up, when it is some one else's money. Let me cite a few instances of this speeded up velocity of tax-payer's money.

(1) Maulana Azad is holding an Education Minister's Conference at Srinagar (Kashmir) towards the end of this month. What was wrong with Delhi is not explained. The Education Ministers will come to New Delhi and will be taken to Srinagar by air. War-devastated Kashmir will hold receptions, boat rides and so on.

(2) In order to make adulteration of food compulsory, a Subsidiary Food Board has been set up here. A modest sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been placed at its disposal to experiment with growing and adulteration of flour with Tapioca, sweet potatoes, etc. The Board cannot function in vacuum. It must have staff. A formidable array of advisers on Tapioca, sweet potatoes, papia, bananas, peanuts, etc., is envisaged.

(3) To relieve boredom, due to Parliamentary recess, a number of Committees have been set up. It is immaterial that they cost money. It is also immaterial that recommendations of the various Committees, set up in the past, peacefully slumber in pigeonholes.

(4) There is an inter-departmental race for sending delegations to the various world conferences, conveniently set up to deprive countries of their dollar and soft currency earnings. The tax-payer would like to understand the benefits accrued to his country from the increasingly larger number of junkets.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA.

This brings me to a highly important issue, namely, the working of the parliamentary democracy, ushered in India on August 15, 1947.

Joint responsibility which enjoins on the Ministers absolute and unequivocal loyalty to the majority decisions of the Cabinet is the cardinal principle of a parliamentary democracy. In action, the Ministers behave as if they were the mere departmental heads utterly indifferent to the economic situation in the country or financial stability of the Government itself. How otherwise could the resumption of Overseas Scholarship Scheme, for example, could be explained. Surely the Education Minister knows the growing deterioration in India's foreign exchange position. According to my enquiries, the Ministry of Finance disfavoured the resumption of the scheme. Notwithstanding this refusal to grant money, Circular letters have been despatched to the Provincial Governments to nominate candidates for overseas scholarships.

FINANCE MINISTER MUST HAVE LAST WORD.

This could not be called joint responsibility. The basic trouble is that since August 15, 1947 the authority of the Finance Ministry has reached its nadir. It is non-existence.

In Britain of to-day and in India under the British, the Finance Ministry had the last word. Even the Prime Minister of Britain will not challenge or openly defy the authority of the Finance Ministry in a manner it is done by the Congress Ministers of India. So long as the Prime Minister does not restore to the Finance Ministry its legitimate authority over the Finances of this country, the present chaotic conditions will continue and may even grow worse.

It will be evident that expansion of the Secretariat is a cumulative evil and carries with it the problems of housing, electric and water supply, sanitation, medical aid and so forth, all of which do cost money. All Government servants are entitled to free medical treatment and the provision for medical attendance for Government Servants alone has been multiplied seven times during the war. The issue is a straight one, namely the determination of the functions of the Government of India. The issue, it is hoped, would be finally decided by the Constituent Assembly, which commences its final session from Monday next.

SIKH PROBLEM SOLVED.

Minorities Advisory Committee has solved the Sikh problem. It has recognised Sikh Scheduled Castes for the purposes of special treatment. In other words, at the behest of the Sikhs the principle of caste system has been recognised, statutorily amongst the so called casteless society of Sikhs. Hindu Scheduled Castes having been recognised as a backward community for the purpose of representation, it was naturally feared by the Sikhs that their scheduled castes would become Hindus, unless they were similarly safeguarded. In doing so, they blasted the basic principle of their own religion that Sikhism recognised no caste barriers. In other words, Sikhism can no longer claim any superiority over the Hindus, so far as the Caste distinctions are concerned. Both will have statutorily recognised scheduled castes.

ELECTRIC CREMATORIUM FOR DELHI.

Delhi will have an electric crematorium, it is learned here. Proposals are under discussion here to improve Delhi's cremation grounds and instal an electric crematorium. How the proposal will be taken by the orthodoxy is not yet known.

The modern hygienic and scientific method of disposing the dead was, unluckily unknown to the framers of Hindu Law. One way out of the difficulty appears to be to leave it to the survivors of the dead to choose either of the two methods for cremation. There is another problem. In Delhi no death certificate is required before a person is cremated. This is morally and legally wrong. The local authorities should institute the system of death registration and regularise it on the modern lines, it is urged here.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

When Nature Is Lax, Try

LAXIL

A PLEASANTLY FLAVOURED SIMPLE LAXATIVE TABLET IN CHOCOLATE BASE

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

PRINCE, MINISTER, SCIENTIST AMONG DEFAULTING TAXPAYERS

CALCUTTA, (U.P.A.): A prince, a minister and a scientist are reported to figure among the many wealthy and prominent citizens whose names appear on Calcutta Corporation's list of defaulting ratepayers.

Commenting editorially, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "This negligence (in the matter of payment) is perhaps explicable, for rich men generally are negligent of small things, scientists are indifferent to worldly affairs, and Ministers are too worried with public affairs to pay attention to private matters; as to the Prince, well, Sardar Patel's iron hand has deprived him of his princely dues, and he may claim a moral right to deprive the Corporation of its dues as compensation."

In more serious vein on the point of the total amount of municipal rates in arrears being in the region of Rs. 30,00,000 the paper says that the administration which allowed such a big sum to remain unrealized "must be condemned as incompetent and rotten."

LANDMARKS IN 1948

Truman Reviews Year To Congress

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPA): President Truman today told Congress that the year of 1948 saw the establishment of certain definite landmarks pointing toward the solution of the Palestine problem "which had baffled statecraft for a generation."

Truman added that the most outstanding of these landmarks was the creation of the State of Israel. Truman's comments were contained in a report entitled "United States participation in the United Nations" in 1948, which included a chapter devoted to Palestine.

He said: "The Jewish population of Palestine, with the assistance of their co-religionists throughout the world, proclaimed and protected the new state of Israel. The State of Israel, as Count Bernadotte noted exists and as 1948 drew to a close, it was obvious that the armed forces of Israel were capable of defending it."

Truman said the events of the tumultous year involving the withdrawal from its mandate by the United Kingdom, the establishment of Israel and the sharp warfare between Arab and Israeli armies "did not result in a decisive display of the United Nations strength confronting the problem for which only a more-measured pace of history would provide the answer. Nevertheless, the United Nations, although it did not resort to force to put down this....war in the Middle East, was in a large measure successful. .... It gave effect to its principle that threat to international peace and security anywhere is the concern of the international community everywhere and although, according to the Charter interpretation sustained by the American Government, the General Assembly had no power to enforce its political recommendations through Security Council action. The Council itself had ample opportunity for the maintenance of peace and security."

Treatment Of Snake Bites

COLOMBO, (PTI-Reuter): Three hundred residents of Colombo have sent a petition ao the Mayor urging special facilities to treat snake bites.

The petition claims that Western science cannot cure snake bites but says: "It is no secret that there is an Eastern science capable of fighting the menace." It therefwere a number of well known specialists in Island capable of undertaking this work, but that they live too far afield to cure people bitten in Colombo. The appointment of specialists and improved facilities with the city were urged.

Snakes have frequently been seen in Colombo and from time to time people are bitten with fatal results.

INDIA'S SPIRITUAL GLORY KEPT ALIVE

C. R.'s Tribute To Ramana Maharshi

TIRUVANNAMALAI, May 14 (A.P.I.): Declaring open the Patalalingam temple, consecrating the spot where the well-known saint Shri Ramana Maharshi performed his "tapas" in his early days, the Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said here today that Shri Ramana Maharshi had kept "India's spiritual glory alive in our generation."

"He has in his own way made the name of India respected by wise and enlightened men spread all over the world even as Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and other saints did it in former times", Mr. Rajagopalachariar added.

"Ramana Maharshi's meditation took early shape in this temple. Let us tender our tribute of reverence and homage to the Enlightened Soul and may his prayers on our behalf bear fruit. Let us be worthy of him."

Thanking at the outset, Mrs. Feroza Taleyarkhan, who took the initiative in constructing the temple and in organising the opening ceremony, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I tender my grateful thanks to the kind sister who has brought me down here and to all those who have helped her in the least to attain her object by helping the restoration of this temple and in organising this function.

"You have referred to me as the Governor-General. When we enter a house of worship we leave our shoes outside; and therefore when I entered this shrine I have left my office at the Gopuram Gate door. And I am the humblest of subjects in that State of which He whom we worship here is the head and ruler."

SARDAR'S MESSAGE

Mr. Rajagopalachari read a message from the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, which conveyed to Mrs. Feroza Taleyarkhan his best wishes on the occasion.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he had seen "my old friend, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker" in the morning over which, he said, "the public may be much intrigued". He explained: "Let me say at once that our meeting and our talk were entirely about purely personal affairs over which he desired to consult me. They have nothing to do with politics or any public activity of his.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was accorded an enthusiastic reception when he arrived here by special train accompanied by the Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the Maharani.

Mr. Rajagopalachari drove along a one-mile route in an open car from the station to the Tiruvannamalai temple and all along the route he was lustily cheered by large crowds.

The largest crowd, numbering over 10,000 people, had gathered in front of the temple and as the Governor-General came up they raised vociferous cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" "Rajaji Ki Jai."

Welcoming the Governor-General Mrs. Feroza Taleyarkhan, said that it was a "red letter day in the history of Tiruvannamalai". "It is our good fortune," she said, "that His Excellency as the Head of the State guides the destinies of this land of ours, a spiritual home of saints and sages, from time immemorial."

Suggests Tearing Down India's Historic Ruins

NEW DELHI, (UPA):— A Delhi resident has suggested that instead of spending millions for pre-fabricated houses, the Government might solve the housing problem by tearing down historic ruins and using the materials to build new dwellings.

Writing to a newspaper, R. K. Varma said that "there are a number of ruins in all important cities, towns and villages.

"Why not pull them down and utilize the building material for new construction? The enclosure of the Taj, the stables of Fatehpur Sikri and the fore-courts of the two great forts at Delhi and Agra can house thousands of displaced persons.

"What cultural, aesthetic or social benefit can our country derive from the presence of these empty buildings when thousands of us are lying on the reads? the letter said.

CAPETOWN. May 14, (PTI-Reuter): General Smuts, tonight promised the support of his United Party to the Nationalist Government in its efforts to solve economic problems in South Africa. He was addressing the Cape Province Head Committee of the Party.

Eyes Made To Order

LONDON (By Cable): Samples of artificial eyes now being manufactured in Britain are on their way to India. They were displayed at the British Industries Fair and attracted the attention of an Indian buyer there.

The manufacturers claim that that they can produce artificial eyes suited to any human eye in the world.

At the end of the war, the firm switched over from glass to the plastic type and have since built up an export trade all over the world: Russians, Chinese, Africans, Americans and Europeans are among the clients of their product.

This firm makes eyes specially to order. They have produced, for example, a bloodshot eye to be worn as and when required and a range with enlarged pupils—a spare used mainly by women for evening wear.

The manufacturers anticipate permanent steady markets for their wares especially because they combine quality with cheapness (they cost three for £1).

The plastic eye is rapidly superseding the glass type, since, besides being easier to wear—it has more warmth—it is unbreakable and lasts a lifetime.

New Telephone Gadget

PRAGUE, (PTI-Reuter).— Prague telephone exchange is operating an automatic device which registers when subscribers leave their receivers "off the hook". Monthly accounts now include fines of 30 crowns (about 3s.) for each time subscribers are caught doing this.

The authorities have called on subscribers to use these service, now overloaded, with as much care as possible. In 1835 approximately 89 million telephone calls were made in Prague. Last year 161 million were registered.

Stop Press

NOKRASHY PASHA'S ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

CAIRO, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): With a gun blazing in each hand, young, handsome Mohamed Malik, alleged to have been organiser of the assassination of Egyptian Premier Mahmoud Nokrashy Pasha last December, was arrested at dawn today by a strong force of police on El Fawal Island, off Alexandria. Malik was believed to be the chief of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

POLICE FIRING IN TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, NORTH AFRICA, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Police opened fire several times here today to disperse attacking crowds of Arabs incensed over the British plan for Libya. Troops were later called out.

SOVIET TO LIFT AUSTRIAN BAN.

VIENNA, May 14, (U. P. A): The Government announced today that Russia had agreed to lift its restrictions on the flow of goods between the occupation zones of Austria.

FRENCH WOMAN FLYER MISSING.

KARACHI, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The French woman flyer, Madame Andree Dupeyron, was reported missing here today on a flight to Baghdad. Planes from Karachi, Habirniyam and Dharhan were searching for the missing plane.

C. R. BACK IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 14 (A.P.I.): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, returned to Madras this evening by special train from Tiruvannamalai.

Poland Welcomes Four-Power Talks

WARSAW: No country in Europe will breathe more freely than Poland if the proposed Four-Power talks on Germany take place and pave the way for a general Peace Conference.

Political necessity has thrown Poland into the arms of her ancient enemy in the East.

What the Polish regime now needs is security from the West and time to develop industries to push through an unpopular social and economic reform and to raise the living standard of the population.

That is why on all board issues of foreign policy, official spokesman have one theme: "What we want is peace, peace....and then peace"

But both censored press and radio here are at pains to hammer home the thesis that that aim is today being thwarted by the danger of renewed German aggression sponsored by the British and American authorities.

Smarting under five years of occupation by the Nazis, who slaughtered 6,000,000 of her people and ripped the heart out of a growing national industry, Poland has watched with growing fear and envy the sturdy recovery of Western Germany.

Poles are taught by their newspapers that the loans and material given their former aggressors in bizonia (the Western Zones of Germany) are due rightfully to Poland as a wartime ally and opponent of Nazism.

It is true that without loans, credit and supplies from the West, Paland's economic revival cannot continue as rapidly as it has done thus far. There are already signs of a slowing up in the rate of acceleration of productivity

The Warsay press express the belief that sporadic outbursts of German nationalism directed against Poland's new Western frontiers are encouraged, if not sponsored, by the British and Americans.

At first sight, the present partition of Germany would appear to suit Poland better than a central administration.

It give her a Communist-dominated State on her border and since the February coup in Prague last year, Poles have seen how national jealousies can be forgotten between two Communist governments.

In addition, German Communist spokesmen in the Eastern Zone, speaking on her behalf of "all true democratic Germans" have denied any desire or intention to regain former Reich territories now under Polish control. But in official circles there is a strong desire to set the seal of world approval on the frontiers at a Peace Conference rather than to rely upon the tutoried declarations of a handful of Germans in the Soviet Zone.

They nevertheless flatly reject any possibility of frontier revision. That, they say, would mean war.

Since World War II, Poland has painstakingly gathered guarantees for her Oder-Neisse border—"the frontier of peace"—from the Soviet Union and all her Eastern allies, including Yugoslavia.

The friendship and economic cooperation between Poland and the Eastern Zone is recognised by most Poles as artificial link difficult to justify except by the threat of "imperialist warmongering".

It has placed Polish propagandists in the invidious position of having to paint one section of the German population white, while condemning another section as "traitors" and "puppets'.

On the question of a central administration for East and West Germany, Polish views are considered by some diplomatic circles in Warsaw to be genuinely in accord with Soviet policy.

They believe that such an agreement would lead to the resumption of reparations of which this country has so far received, the German reparation material agreed upon at Potsdam.

Coal transport to Western Europe, which at present have to make a detour to the South as a result of the two-sided blockade in Germany, would run more economically and efficiently. And coal is still the mainstay of Polish recovery. Over 50 per cent of the value of all Polish exports is still represented by coal exports.

Mr. ARTHUR LALL.

LONDON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Arthur Lall), Trade Commissioner and Financial Adviser to the Indian Government in London, left here for India today aboard the Scindia Liner "Jaljawahar", to take up his new appointment as Director of Shipping.

MORE ACRES FOR SWEET POTATO

Additional Production Of 70,000 Tons Expected

As part of its "Grow More Food" campaign, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for bringing 17,500 acres of additional land under sweet potato cultivation in the Province this year. Of these, 10,400 acres are proposed to be planted in June-July and the remaining 7,700 in November-December.

This scheme, which will be worked in all the districts of the Province, is expected to bring in an additional produce of 70,000 tons.

A sum of Rs. 3,50,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for giving subsidies in cash to cultivators for purchasing sweet potato vines at the rate of Rs. 20 an acre of the additional area to be brought under cultivation.

Tagai loans will also be given to cultivators taking advantage of the scheme for purchasing vines and manure mixtures.

RATIONING BENEFITS JALGAON WORKERS

Big Fall In Cost Of Living

The reintroduction of food rationing in Jalgaon has considerably lowered the cost of living of the workers of that industrial town, the index, which stood at 441 in February, sharply coming down by 50 to 391, in March. The cereals index fell from 498 to 334 and the food index from 484 to 409. There was also a fall in the prices of pulses and onions.

In February, the expenditure of a standard family on cereals was Rs. 34-0-9, whie in March, a month of controls, it was only Rs. 22-12-8.

Here are the comparative prices of cereals for February and March.

	February (Prices in open market per seer by measurement)	March (Prices per seer by weight in ration shops)
Rice	0 14 6	0 6 3
Wheat	0 15 2	0 5 8
Jowar	0 5 10	0 4 0
Maize		0 4 0
Bajri	0 8 5	

'ENROLL AND SUPPORT CONGRESS'

Nurie's Appeal To City Muslims

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Congress stands for a secular state and it assures equality to all citizens, irrespective of caste and community", declared Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, addressing a meeting of Muslims at the Congress House today.

Mr. Nurie said: "The interests of every community are looked after on a national plane. Welfare of the common man, irrespective of his religion or creed, is the first concern of the Congress, which is following the ideologies of the Mahatma, and I would, therefore, call upon by Muslim brethren to support the Congress by enrolling themselves in large numbers. You should not be guided by slogans and appeals issued by other parties but always stand by the Congress and thus play your part in strengthening the freedom of this land".

Cloth Transport Permits

Applications for the issue of transport permits from dealers, who are permitted by the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, to transport cloth from stations in the Bombay Province to other areas in the Indian Union will be considered by the Textile Commissioner's Office in Bombay and in Ahmedabad, only if they produce a certificate from the textile control officer of the importing province or state to the effect that the latter has no objection to the receipt of the cloth in question in his area, says a press note.

After receipt of assendt of the Governor, the Bombay Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1949, and the Bombay Seals Act, 1949, have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of May 12, 1949.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 3, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 16, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 15, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-4 a.m. Sunset: 7-6 p.m.
Hightide: 01-12, 14-23.
Lowtide: 07-23, 23-31.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

VESAVEVALA—Ardeshir Khurshedji died on 14th May, 1949. Funeral this morning, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Doongerwadi.

To-day's Engagements

WOMEN'S MEETING: Princess Prabhavati Raje will speak on Hindu Code Bill, at Madhav Baug, 4 p.m., under the auspices of 17 women's organisations. Lady Chunilal Mehta, will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "The Supreme Attracter" at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p.m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAK SONGH: Fourteenth annual general meeting, 2-30 p.m., 46, Churchgate Street, Fort.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "Function of Consciousness in Dramatic Art" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." 52, Shivaji Park, today, 5-30 p.m.

WEATHER

POONA, May 14, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from April 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on May 14, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 105 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Ahmednagar 102 73 0 0 minus 0.5, Allahabad 94 79 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 90 67 0.2 2.4 minus 0.8, BOMBAY 93 81 0 0 0, Calcutta 83 74 0.1 15.3 plus 11.2, Colombo 90 77 0.9 20.9 plus 10.7, Delhi 104 81 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 94 77 0 0.5 minus 1.1, Lucknow — 78 0 0.3 minus 0.2, Madras 91 78 0 0.9 0, Mahabaleshwar 83 — — — —, Mysore — 71 0.2 4.5 minus 0.4, Nagpur 103 75 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Patna 89 76 0 3.8 plus 3.1, Poona 98 72 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Sholapur 99 73 0.5 1.7 plus 1.0, Simla 79 63 0 2.1 minus 0.6, Surat 93 81 0 0 minus 0.1.

Following is the weather summary for Friday, May 14:—

Thunderstorm activity has decreased over the country outside the south Peninsula and the east and south Deccan. Thunderstorm-rain has been fairly widespread in Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras and local in Assam, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and along the north Madras coast. A few showers have also been reported from Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad.

Day temperatures were markedly below normal in north-east India outside Assam, in the east United Provinces, the Madras Deccan and along the Coromandal and South Circars coasts.

FORECAST UNTIL 15TH EVENING:—Thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras and a few stations in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, the Central Provinces, in and near the East Punjab-Kumaon hills, in the east and south Deccan and along the north Madras coast.

TWA President To Visit Bombay

Ralph S. Damon who was elected President of Trans World Airline on January 15th, 1949, will arrive in Bombay from Cairo in the early hours of Monday, according to an announcement made by Norman C. Thompson, TWA's District Manager for India. Mr. Damon will be accompanied by Warren Lee Pierson — Chairman of the Board of TWA, and J. W. Letzkus — General Sales Manager, Middle and Far East Region.

Body Fished Out From Sea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery hangs over the death of a young Muslim male, whose highly decomposed body was fished out of the sea at Ballard Bunder by the Yellow gate police today.

The police are instituting inquiries.

CANADIAN SEAMEN DISCHARGED

Settlement With Master Of Ship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thirty-one seamen belonging to "S.S. Shelborne County" and standing their trial before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of wilful disobedience to lawful commands and wilful neglect of duty were ordered to be discharged following a settlement between the ship's master and themselves, this afternoon. The court was packed with officers and men of the ship.

Mr. A. E. Lucas instructed by Messrs. Craigie Brunt and Caroe, opening the prosecution case on behalf of the master stated that the accused were charged with breach of certain sections of the Canadian Shipping Act of 1934, read with the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act. He admitted that there was some truth in their grievances like bad and insufficient food, no shore-leave, etc. But the master was helpless in these matters, as he himself had to follow orders of superior authorities.

Mr. Lucas stated that the master of the ship was absolutely unwilling to proceed with the case against his own Canadian brothers He was, however, willing to withdraw the proceedings if the crew agreed to apologise for their past behaviour, and gave an undertaking not to molest the officers and be of good behaviour.

NEGOTIATIONS BEAR FRUIT

At the instance of the Magistrate the crew had a 45-minute private discussion with their captain on the conclusion of which a settlement on the outstanding grievances of the crew was arrived at. The master of the ship agreed that he would look into the question of food supplied to the crew, and would see that the latter obtained their food in compliance with the Articles of Agreement

MAGISTRATE'S ROLE

The Magistrate urged that as this main grievance of the crew was removed, they should go back to their ship and resume duty immediately.

Following the advice of the Magistrate the crew withdrew all their complaints made by them in a written memorandum to the master, and also gave an undertaking to obey all orders.

The crew having expressed their willingness to go back to the ship, the master withdrew the proceedings against them.

FIRE IN "JALABALA" BUNKER

A fire which broke out in the coal bunker of "Jalabala", Scindia's cargo ship, anchored midstream near the Mole Station was fought for over two hours by the Port Trust Fire Service before the danger of its spreading to other parts of the ship was eliminated and it was brought under control.

A member of the crew became unconscious for a time owing to the intense heat generated as a result of the fire.

57 "RED" HUNGER-STRIKERS GIVE UP FAST

Fifty seven out of the 257 hunger-striking Communist detenues had given up their fast. Fifty had done so on Thursday and seven had terminated their fast, yesterday. This information was imparted to pressmen today, by Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home Minister, to the Government of Bombay.

The remaining two hundred, however as still continuing the fast.

A spokesman of the prison department stated that most of those who were on fast took glucose water and orange jui and bad demanded these from the Inspector-General of Prisons

All the hunger-strikers in the Thana jail had now given up the fast.

Five Suspects Arrested In Muzaffarpur Murder Case

MUZAFFARPUR (Bihar), May 13 (A.P.I.): Five persons have been arrested by the Muzaffarpur police of cuspicion that they are connected with the murder of a municipal ward inspector on the night of May 11.

Two unknown persons, it is stated, visited the inspector's house, woke him up on the plea that they wanted to speak to him, and then shot him dead with a revolver.

Several houses, including the offices of some political groups, were searched by the police who have registered a case of murder with conspiracy under section 320/120 I.P.C.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 15.

244 m. (1231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shankar Rao Khatu 7-45 Mohammad Khan 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 G. M. Durrani 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 G. M. Durrani 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m Premlata Nayak 5-15 Shankar Rao Khatu 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Khadim Husain 7-0 Musical Interlude 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 V. A. Kagalkar 8-0 Gottuwadyam Par Yaman 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Instrumental Music 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Music from France and Spain.

VARIATIONS.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 V. A. Kagalkar 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Premlata Nayak.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,650 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Premlata Nayak 1-10 Filmi Duniya 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Khadim Husain.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.58 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Gammat Jammat 6-0 Mohammad Khan 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Musical Interlude 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 G. M. Durrani 8-30 Mohammad Khan 9-0 Khadim Husain 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 V. A. Kagalkar.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Sunday, May 15

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) Dave Tabla Vadan 6-25 Ramanlal M. Dave 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda) 6-35 Music (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Variety 7-15 Janapad Sanskruti Sahitya Talk in Marathi by U. P. Dandekar on folk-lore 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Ramanlal Dave.

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Gajanan Rao Joshi (Violin) 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Sindoor 9-30 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

NEHRU'S STATEMENT ON A. I. R.

BOMBAY, May 14.

All India Radio will broadcast a radio report on the Hon'ble the Prime Minister's Statement in the Constituent Assembly regarding the Commonwealth Conference at 8-30 p.m. on Monday, May 16, 1949. This will be relayed by all the Stations of A. I. R.

Nehru's Broadcast In Indian News Reel

BOMBAY, May 14 (API).—The latest release of the Indian News Review of the Films Division of the Ministry of Information, contains a recording of the special message of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Nation on his return from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, it was officially announced today.

The other highlights of the release are the annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at Indore and the swearing-in ceremony of Sir H. P. Mody, Governor of the United Provinces.

"MAHATMA GANDHI'S LIFE THROUGH PICTURES"

NOW READY. Highly illustrated from hundreds of pictures secured at heavy cost from India, S. Africa, England. From Childhood to immersion of ashes and Red Fort Trial. Only few copies left. Library edition Rs. 20/-. Popular Rs. 12/-. V.P.P. Rs. 1/3 extra.

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COURT UPHOLDS DISMISSAL

Insubordination And Indiscipline

"A servant cannot afford to be rude and rough to his master and superiors and still cling to his employment" thus observed the learned Judge Shri Muhammad Ahmad, Second Civil Judge of Kanpur in a Suit No. 72 of 1947, which was dismissed by him with all cost.

The Suit was filed by Mr. A. K. Iyengar, formerly Media Contact Officer of J. K. Industries against his employer for recovery of Rs. 6,400 on account of salary for the unexpired period of 8 months. The Plaintiff's case was that he was a journalist of long standing and was appointed for a period of one year on September 25, 1944 on a salary of Rs. 800 per month, and with the diminishing value of his utility the Defendant began to administer in pricks to the Plaintiff and ultimately dismissed him from service with effect from February 1, 1945. The Plaintiff was offered one month's pay in advance in lieu of notice which he refused and claimed 8 months' pay at Rs. 800 per month.

The defence is that the plaintiff was rightly dismissed from service and that he was not entitled to recover any amount by way of damages. It is contended on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff was appointed on probation for a period of one year and that at the time of appointment it was expressly agreed and understood that the plaintiff's appointment would be for the said probationary period of one year and that his continuance in service would entirely depend upon the experience gained of the plaintiff during that period.

It is thus contended that the plaintiff cannot, as a matter of right, cling to his job for the entire period of one year and that it was within the competence of the defendant to dispense with his services at their own free will. Insubordination and undisciplined behaviour towards his superiors had justified his dismissal. 38 Documents were filed by the plaintiff and four witnesses were examined in support of his case, whereas the defendant filed only 12 documents and no witness was examined.

RUDE BEHAVIOUR

While reviewing the correspondence which were exchanged between the parties, the learned Judge made a reference that the appointment of the plaintiff was made initially for a period of one year and that it was neither intended that the employee would be thrown overboard at the mere whim of the employer, nor was it intended that the employee would have an invulnerable right to cling to his employment, notwithstanding his own short comings, for the entire period of one year.

On close examination of the conduct and behaviour of the plaintiff towards his employer and the superior officers and the treatment which had been meted out to him at the hands of his employer or the agents of the employer, the learned Judge observed that the plaintiff had always been curt, rude and impertinent in his behaviour which occasionally bordered on vulgarity and on the other hand the letters of the defendant were cloathed in perfectly decent language.

The plaintiff has tried to paint a picture of having been sinned against to a degree which was beyond the capacity of any mortal to bear. The defendant on the other hand had shown that the plaintiff was verily a wild bull in a China shop and t' he was asked to part company because there was no other way out.

The learned Judge in the course of his judgment further observed that the plaintiff had no right to inflict his annoyance on his master and superiors as a result of what he calls a feeling of frustration at his having been prevented to do useful work for his master. It is the privilege of the master to make use of the plaintiff or to keep him idle.

While decreeing the plaintiff's suit for recovery of Rs. 800 only as one month's pay in lieu of notice which was offered to him by the employers and which he unfortunately did not accept at the time of dismissal, the learned Judge dismissed the rest of the claims with the direction that the plaintiff would pay the entire cost of the suit to the defendant.

NO QUARTER TO ILLEGAL STRIKERS

Demand For Unconditional Resumption By Sweepers

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

WHILE THE CITY STREETS ARE STREWN WITH UNSWEPT HEAPS OF GARBAGE AND THE MARKETS STINK WITH ROTTING, ACCUMULATED REMNANTS OF FISH, MEAT AND BONES, AS A RESULT OF THE LIGHTNING STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS YESTERDAY, MR. B. K. PATEL, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER TOLD PRESS REPORTERS THIS MORNING THAT THE MUNICIPALITY WILL "INSIST ON UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

Refusing to treat this as anything more than mere abstention from work, a strike by no means, he said: "We will hold on indefinitely. We cannot be held to ransom by the workers every now and again."

The Commissioner felt confident that with public co-operation the Municipality would be able to hold on and the state of the city's sanitation would improve progressively. He asserted that the position today was better than yesterday, as more than 1,000 of those who went on strike have returned to duty. Besides, the Municipal administration has recovered from the first surprise and has put into operation measures designed to safeguard the city's health, such as the spraying of insecticides and D.D.T. on refuse dumps and other sources of infection.

A special meeting of the Corporation has been summoned for Sunday to discuss ways and means to tackle the menace to the city's health. This morning, Mr. Dayabhai Patel, leader of the Congress Party in the Corporation, Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kader, Chairman of the Standing Committee and Mr. M. Harris, leader of the Socialist Party, met the Commissioner and had long consultations with him, when a tentative plan to tackle the problem was drawn up.

Later Mr. Patel, who was called by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, visited the Secretariat and apprised the Premier of the latest situation in the city.

The Municipal Commissioner reiterated to pressmen today that from any point of view the so-called strike was illegal. It was illegal because the workers were bound by the award of the adjudication which would be in force till August 24, 1949. The present strike was a violation of the award, as there could be no variation in its terms till August 24. It was also illegal under the Municipal Servants Act as well as the Public Security Measures Act as the workers belonged to the category of "essential services" according to both the Acts.

POLICE PROTECTION

The Municipal Commissioner disclosed that there were 3,500 men belonging to various departments who had reported for duty under police escort. The police were also giving them protection while on work. The work of these men, he disclosed, would be diverted to removing the refuse in residential quarters first.

The purification and pumping works were functioning normally. A gang of one muccaddam and six men of the drainage department had also reported for duty. Te Municipality would soon be able to organise ten such mobile gangs to keep the drains clear.

It is learnt that as against the 1,000 sweepers who had resumed work today 400 men from the Transport Department had absented themselves.

Questioned if the seizing of the tools of the workers every evening since May 9 had precipitated the strike, as alleged by the Municipal Kamgar Cangh, Mr. Patel said: "we suspected that they would indulge in sabotage as they did in April 1946 by "he plugging the sewers. If they had turned up for work they would have got the tools back."

Asked what the major grievance of the workers was Mr. Patel said: "Their major grievance is that they do not want to be subjected to any form of discipline."

The commissioner flatly denied the allegation of the Sangh that his letter to them was rude and read out the text of the letter which only asked the Sangh whether the workers had gone on strike at the instance of the Sangh and if not, what the Sangh proposed to do to get the workers back to work.

The Municipal Commissioner has circulated a notice asking the workers to report for duty as the strike was illegal and has catalogued the penalties and forefeitures to which they would be subjected if they continued to remain absent. The notice is a virtual ultimatum calling upon the workers to resume at the normal working hours on Sunday morning.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Mr. P. T. Borale, Vice-President of the Kamgar Sangh told press reporters today, that all that the men wanted was the redressal of their grievances. The Sangh had not called the strike, which had been precipitated by needless harassment of the supervisory staff. Though the strike had taken place the Sangh was prepared to stand by its members and advise them appropriately.

He disclosed that instructions had been given to the workers to refrain from interfering in any way with the water supply of the city, which must be kept in operation.

In a statement a joint-secretary of the Sangh makes allegations of repression and discrimination on the part of the municipality and the government.

Twenty-seven arrests have been effected since yesterday by the police. This number includes Dhanjibhai Jogdia, and other leading workers.

An incident of stone throwing at loyal workers has also been reported from Lamington Road. One person sustained injuries in this incident.

A spokesman of the Sangh said that the letter of the Commissioner called for no reply. They did not believe in adjudication or conciliation but only in personal negotiations.

A tour of the strike-affected areas of the city, revealed a sorry state of affairs, with garbage and refuse heaps, littering the roads, gullies and markets. Crawford market is piled with stacks of hay and uncleared dirt and rotting fruit, which is all hopelessly mixed up with the fresh stuff in the stalls ready for sale. The fish and meat section is particularly affected and aven a second's halt sickens a person with the strong stink of rotting fish.

Heaps of bones were piled up at different corners of the meat market at Nulll Bazar. A shop keeper said that there was hardly any business as the customers could not stand the stench.

The roads and the gullies at Parel, Byculla, Lalbaug, Bhendi Bazar, Girgaum and Dhobi Talao are strewn with garbage. The accumulated filth is the worst in residential middle class and industrial areas.

The Malabar hill area does not seem to be much affected except for paper pieces, bus tickets and fallen leaves.

Gutters were overflowing in parts of Bhendi Bazar, Girgaum Road, Lalbaug and Parel, the water overflowing on to the roads.

Slowly some kind of voluntary effort on the part of the citizens to do duty for the striking sweepers appears to be taking shape. First signs were visible when volunteer citizen sweepers, mostly petty shop keepers were trying to collect street rubbish and burning it in small piles.

MORARJI DEPLORES ACTION

The Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, told pressmen today, that there was no occasion to call out the military to do the conservancy work of the municipal sweepers who had gone on a lightning strike since yesterday. He categorically stated that this was not the responsibility of the military.

The Municipality had been given every assistance by the Government by way of protection to its installation and other properties.

The Police would see to it that no loyal workers were molested. The best way to tackle the emergency said the Home Minister, was for the citizens to come forward and help to keep the city clean by forming volunteer corps to do the work of the strikers.

In 1946, the military had to be requisitioned, as there was some sabotage and the drains were choked. This time all Municipal property was well guarded.

It was learnt that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who is the President of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh declined to be interested in the strike.

INDIA TO MAKE RAW FILMS

Proposal Being Considered

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

India being the second largest consumer of raw films in the world, America being the first, there is a proposal to manufacture raw films in this country. This was disclosed by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, here today who said that the Governments of India and Mysore, were considering proposals in this regard.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was presiding over the annual day celebrations of the Occupational Institute, founded by Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, emphasised the need for imparting more of technical education in the country and said, "there is much scope for young men to take up such courses instead of entering colleges". He expressed the hope that students trained in these technical institutions would come to occupy positions as supervisors, foremen and in other supervisory grades, and thus eliminate the need for importing technicians from foreign countries.

Concluding Sir Mudaliar said, "Mysore has many achievements to her credit in the past and she now looks forward to play a still greater part in the industrial expansion in the country".

Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Founder-Donor of the Institute, sent a message wishing the annual day celebrations all success.

TECHNICAL BOARD

With a view to co-ordinate and correlate the several aspects of technical education in the State, the Government of Mysore have decided to set up a Board of Technical E cation under a Director.

All aspects of education upto University level will be within the perview of the Board, which will take stock of the present position of technical education in the State and formulate proposals and schemes for its development.

At present the State has an Occupational Institute, founded by Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, which has attracted the attention of all throughout India by its good work in turning out good technical personnel needed for industries. There are proposals on hand to start two such similar institutes, one in Mysore one in Davangere, an industrial town in the State, which has been made possible by nucleus provided by two munificent donors.

WORKERS MARCH TO COLLECTOR'S HOUSE

Demand Pension For Old Discharged Mill Hand

KANPUR, May 13 (A.P.I.): Many workers of a local textile mill marched in a procession today to the Collector's house demanding payment of a pension to an old mill worker discharged from service recently, who is reported to be on hunger strike at the mill-gate.

The Collector, it was learnt, told the workers that he could not intervene in the case officially, but would approach the owner of the mill in his private capacity, to get their demand conceded.

Industrial Court Award For Textile Industry

BOMBAY, May 14. (U.P.I.): A resolution, categorically asserting that the Industrial Court award, granting 1 1/2 months' wages as bonus to the workers of the textile industry, which had made unprecedented profit in 1948, was not applicable to and binding on the Textile Processing Industry, was unanimously passed at the General Body meeting of the Textile Processors' Association in Bombay.

KARACHI, May 14. (U.P.I.): Representatives of three small states, Merkan, Labsella and Kharan, which have acceded to Pakistan, met at Quetta to consider constitutional developments and to evolve common measure of reforms for t States, according to reports received here.

HAYES CUP WON BY GREYS SENIORS

Yvonne Carvalho's Three Magnificent Goals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Greys "A" won the Hayes Cup by beating their "B" team by four goals to nil. The final proved an absolutely dull encounter and the "B" team earned credit by keeping their goal intact in the first twenty-five minutes of play. At the end of the game Mrs. C. F. Lynn distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

The final was robbed of its cup final atmosphere as both the teams were taking things easy. Greys "B" kept their goal intact due to fine display of their defence. Nora Butterfield was powerful and covered where her more experienced partner failed.

Marjorie Wade as pivot playing deep covered the attack of the Seniors well and was shadowing Gwen Smythe well Marie Misquitta, the right half again gave a very gallant display against the powerful winger Ray Salway keeping her within safe limits.

In the Juniors attack Jaqueline Reader, Celene D'Cruz and Dorothy Adams made some impression on the powerful Senior defence, which thought it fit to keep an open goal playing without their goalie. Pansy Thomas and Sheila Fergusson played their roles as deep defenders confidently taking no chances. Gwen Smythe in the Greys Seniors attack, paved the way for three of her sides goals being scored although she herself was not in a scoring vein this evening.

The first half was rather dull the Seniors being able to make a couple of sporadic dangerous raids, but the Juniors also followed up. The first half was blank. In the eight minute on resumption Gwen Smythe paved the way for Yvonne Carvalho to open the Greys "A" account. Two minutes later Ruby McCarthy scored the second goal for the "A" team from a goal mouth scramble.

Yvonne Carvalho got the third goal for the Seniors from a close-in scoop after Gwen Smythe passed the ball from a yard away from the displaced goalie. Yvonne Carvalho put in her sides fourth goal off a long corner beating Lilian Cooke in goal easily.

The only chance that the Juniors had of scoring unluckily went out by a narrow margin for if it had found its mark it would have been an easy goal as there was no goalie in the Senior side. Doreen Smith was the unlucky person to see the ball go out of goal mouth after she had made a first time hit. Greys "A" won the Hayes Cup by four goals to nil.

THE TEAMS:—

GREYS "A": Pansy Thomas, Sheila Fergusson; Pat Brown, Rebecca Hajioff, Brenda Smythe; Pat Hickson, Ruby McCarthy, Gwen Smythe, Yvonne Carvalho, Ray Salway.

GREYS "B": Lilian Cooke; Nora Butterfield, Lorna Reed; Marie Misquitta, Marjorie Wade, Margaret Dow; Doreen Smith, Jaqueline Reader, Audrey Leatt-Hayther, Celene D'Cruz, Dorothy Adams.

UMPIRES:—A. Pearce and Irani.

FOOTBALL AT COOPERAGE

First Division Of Harwood League Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first division of the Harwood Football League commenced at the Cooperage this evening and Bombay Amateurs easily accounted for Bombay Gymkhana by six goals to nil.

Roy of the Amateurs performed the hat-trick for his side scoring the third fourth and fifth goals. The opening goal was registered by V. K. Mandon and soon he netted his side's second goal. Before the call of half time Roy netted his side's third goal.

In the second half N. Roy netted twice more and Survana completed his side's tally. Bombay Amateurs proved too good for their fully booted opponents and showed superiority in every department of the game.

Plea For "Library Tax"

POONA, May 14, (A.P.I.): A suggestion to the Bombay Government to authorise local bodies in the Province to levy a 'Library Tax' to help the spread of a network of libraries in cities and towns, and establish roving libraries for rural areas was put forward by the Maharashtra Libraries Conference, held here. Mr. T. D. Waknis, Curator of Baroda State Libraries, presided.

W. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Western India Billiards Championships played at the Islam Gymkhana this evening Ranvir Khatau accounted for K. K. Nasta by 416-412 points. Khatau registered breaks of 22, 20, 23, while Nasta registered some really fine breaks of 36, 29, 25 and 44. Khatau prevailed by the narrow margin of only four points— a very narrow victory.

In the Snooker match played later in the evening Mansoor Tyebjee beat T. M. Wilson in straight frames of 69-19, and 53-41.

TOMMY EMAR GOLD CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tommy Emar Gold Cup has lost its glamour as no up-country teams have entered. Bengal were the only side to accept the invitation, but the authorities were unable to meet their terms. Local teams will now make the tournament a Bombay affair.

The following is the draw:—

TOP HALF:—Bombay City 'A" (Bye); Panchgani Pansees vs Greys "B".

BOTTOM HALF:—Bombay City "B" vs Lusitanians; Greys "A" (Bye).

The tournament commences on Monday, 16th May at 5-45 p.m. on the Association ground.

Julian Goes Lame And Will Not Run In Great Jubilee Handicap

LONDON, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Julian, who was well fancied to win this afternoon, the Great Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park, was found this morning to be lame and will not run.

IRANI AND VANDERGUCHT PLEASE IN A KEEN FIGHT

Maccabi Boxing Tournament Has Five Quick Decisions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The MacCabi Open Boxing Tournament proved a disappointment to pugilistic supporters. The only interesting fight of the evening was the Aspi Irani and Gene Vandergucht bout in which the standard was in keeping of boxing in Western India, but little can be said about the rest of the fights that were held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall tonight.

Five of the fights ended in quick decisions. The seven others had little to enthuse over. Nissim gave a good account in his fight with Vartak and Reuben and Govindraj put up a really grand show to make an even bout. At the end of the day's programme Mr. Reginald Mathalone presided and distributed the prizes to the winners.

The opening fight of the evening proved disappointing E. Meneshy (Maccabi) being disqualified in the second round for hitting with the inside of his glove. Thomas of the Tramwaymen's gained a lucky win as he was out of form this evening and never looked like opening out.

The second fight was another quick verdict and the Policeman, Kelkar gained the honours when he had his opponent M. D. Pandit of Poona all at sea in the first round. Pandit was dazed and the referee awarded the fight to Kelkar on a technical knock out, Pandit being unable to take any more.

The fight between Samson of Maccabi and Davar of Dadar Boxing Club was the first to go through the full three rounds. Wild hitting was pursued and very little defence could be used. Samson was definitely the better man.

Bandman S. Soares of the R.I.N. gained a technical knock out win over B. Taur of Nagpada. The referee had to stop this good fight on medical grounds as Taur received a nasty left to his eye which was bleeding badly. Both fighters were really giving an excellent display of fisticuffs and had made the boxing a little lively.

M. Aaron of Maccabi had to use his all against M. G. Joshi of Poona. Joshi though beaten fought gamely to the last and if it were not for his slow footwork he could have followed up many of his powerful rights with quickness that may have perplexed Aaron.

A close fight pleased everyone for Reuben of Poona and Govindraj of Khatau's were well matched. Reuben swung aimlessly connecting on very few occahions well, Covindraj alsa retaliated well but possessed no defence and was not possessive of a left which would have served him to good purpose. Reuben won on points.

Tall, long-reach Irani commenced in his usual style battering, but Vandergucht defended well and recovered to send home some punishing rights one such right giving Irani a cut, which was bleeding slightly. Irani took no chances in the third round and won a very hard fought fight. This was by far the best fight of the evening.

The crowd received a thrill for the evening when Nissim of Maccabi and Vartak of Poona fought to their wits end. There were punches exchanged Nissim giving Vartak two for every one that was dished by his opponent. Nissim won on points, a very interesting fight.

N. Ballard of the G.I.P. Railway gained a very quick win when in the opening round the referee awarded a T. K O. decision against S. Fernandes of N. N. H. for coveringf his face with his gloves continuously.

In the fight between Signaller O. B. Noronha R.I.N. and G. Barns of Rangers gave a very ordinary display and both fighters knew very little of the art of boxing. Noronha was definitely a shade better.

M. Blanchette conceded the fight to G. E. M. Sharma of R.I.N. after the first round due to a dislocation of his wrist as a result of a fall in the first round. The doctor, on consultation by Blanchette, ordered the fight to be discontinued.

Frazer easily accounted for Jaganath with very little difficulty. There was nothing to choose between both fighters.

The following were the results:—

FLYWEIGHT

A. Thomas (B.E.S.T.) 106 lbs beat E. Menashy (Maccabi) 112 lbs, the latter being disqualified in the 2nd round for hitting with an open glove.

L. N. Kelkar (Rangers) 110 lbs beat M. D. Pandit (M.M.V. Poona) 105 lbs on a T.K.O. in 2nd round

R Samson (Maccabi) 106 lbs beat A. Davar (Dadar Boxing Club) on points.

Bandman S. Soares (R.I.N.) 110 lbs beat B. Taur (N.N.H.) 112 lbs on a T.K.O. in 2nd round.

BANTAM WEIGHT

M. Aaron (Maccabi) 116 lbs beat M. G. Joshi (M.M.V. Poona) 113 lbs on points.

E. Reuben (M.M.V. Poona) 114 lbs beat M. Govindraj (Khatau) 115 lbs on points.

FEATHER WEIGHT

Aspi Irani (D.M.P.G.I.) 122 lbs beat G. Vandergucht (Rangers) 120 lbs on points.

M. Nissim (Maccabi) 124 lbs beat M. G. Vartak (M.M.V. Poona) 124 lbs on points.

N. Ballard (G.I.P. Rly. Kalyan) 127 lbs beat S. Fernandes (N.N.A.) 126 lbs. on a T.K.O. in the 1st round.

Sig. O. B. Noronha (R.I.N.) 126 lbs beat G. Barns (Rangers) 120 lbs on points

LIGHT WEIGHT

L. E. M. B. S. Sharma (R.I.N.) 136 lbs beat M. Blanchette (M.H.V. Poona) 133 lbs. The latter retired on medical grounds.

F. Fraser (D.M.P.G.I.) 131 lbs beat C. Jaganath (Khatau) 132 lbs on points.

MOHAN BAGAN DEFEATED

Calcutta Football Surprise

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Calcutta football fans were served with a surprise this evening when Mohan Bagan tested defeated so early in the League fixtures at the hands of the Bhowanipore Club. Over confidence of the Mohan Bagan team cost them the game. Bhowanipore snatched the victory by a solitary goal scored through R. Das, the Olympic right out, in the sixteenth minute of the first half. Mohan Bagan lost several chances and they were definitely unlucky when the goal scored by Salim in the tenth minute of the second half was disallowed for an off side.

Mohamadan Sporting, last year's Lague champions, accounted for the Calcutta F.C. by three goals to nil. In the first half Calcutta fought hard, favoured by a strong breeze but they went out of the picture after the interval. Two goals were scored in the first half. Gulam netted from a penalty and Bechan scored in the twenty-first minute. Bechan again put his team ahead in the seventeenth minute of the second half.

East Bengal beat Rangers by two clear goals. The Rangers were no match for the formidable East Bengal team, but their strong defence prevented the East Bengal forwards from increasing their lead. Saleh scored the first goal in the fifth minute of the first half and Venkatesh netted in the second minute after restart.

CZECHS LEAD BRITAIN 2—0 IN SECOND ROUND

Davis Cup Tennis

LONDON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia gained a lead of two matches to zero against Great Britain in their second round Davis Cup tie on Wimbledon's famous number one court today.

Jaroslav Drobny first beat A. J. Mottram 6-4, 6-3, 8-6 and then Vladimer Cernik defeated Geoffy Paish 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Winners of the tie will meet France in the next round. The Frenchmen having made certain of success by taking two singles and a doubles against Denmark.

CHILE AND EGYPT WIN ONE SINGLES EACH

BIRMINGHAM, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Chile and Egypt each won one singles match on the opening day of their Davis Cup tie second round European Zone match here this afternoon.

Ricardo Salbiers (Chile) beat Adli Shaffi (Egypt) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2 but Marcel Coen (Egypt) levelled matters by beating Marcelo Taverne 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

The winners of this tie meet South Africa or Italy in the next stage.

PAREL FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The folowing are the results of the matches played in the Junior Division of the Harwood Football League at Parel:—

FOURTH DIVISION:

Asnora Blues 4 K.P.C.A. 1.

G.I.P. Rly. "C" 3. St Stephens Sports Club 0

Canacona S.C. 1. Young Labour 0.

Blue Young Boys 1. Goan Sports "E" 0.

THIRD DIVISION:

Bombay Kerala Samaj 1 Fort Rangers 0.

Young Challengers "A" 1. St. Francis Goan's "B" 0.

SECOND DIVISION:

India Culture League 4, Matunga Athletic 1.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

G.I.P. Rly. Ground Parel.

4-40 p.m. K.P.C.A. vs G.I.P. "C"

5-40 p.m. Blue Young Boys vs Kerepet.

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

3-45 p.m. Goa Stars vs Pdr. Agnelo's S.C.

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Rashids vs Trades (Harwood League Senior).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. A. J. Bawa vs D. R. Havewalla (W. I. Billiards)

INDIA WANTS NO DIVISION OF KASHMIR

V. P. MENON ON MERGER MISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 14.

India Government's States Ministry Adviser, V. P. Menon is leaving for Rampur to negotiate the merger of that state with the United Provinces. The merger is expected to take place by June 1.

Later in the month Mr. Menon will visit Benaras with the same object. He leaves for Travancore and Cochin on May 18 for unification on those two States. He is hopeful of Travancore-Cochin Union taking shape by June 1.

TOWARDS FORGING UNITY OF BERLIN

Wide Powers For City Assembly

BERLIN, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Western Allied Kommandatura today approved an "occupation Statute" for Greater Berlin, granting immediate wide legislative, executive and judicial powers to the "Western" City Assembly.

Brigadier General Frank Howley, United States Commandant, said the Statute was "a tremendously important step toward making the unity of Berlin possible if the people of the other side of town desire it."

U. S. ARMS AID TO WEST EUROPE

WASHINGTON, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The State Department in a booklet "Building The Peace: the United States Military Assistance Programme", said today that the American programme of military aid to Western Europe should continue until all threat to a third world war was removed.

The entire programme will be financed by one appropriation by Congress. The estimated costs for the fiscal year 1950 are 1.130 million dollars for Pact countries and 320 million dollars for Greece, Turkey and other areas of security importance.

Ayyangar's Reply To Deputation

SRINAGAR "INNER CABINET" IN DELHI: HIGH LEVEL TALKS BEGIN

NEW DELHI, May 14 (U. P. I.).

AN emphatic declaration that the Government of India will in no case yield to any proposal of division of Kashmir was made by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyengar, Minister for Transport, to a deputation of the Jammu and Kashmir Youth Conference, Delhi, today.

Deploring all talks of division and "Independent Kashmir", Mr. Ayyengar told the deputationists that the Undivided Kashmir's accession to India was the only solution of the problem. By undivided Kashmir, he explained, he meant the whole of the State as it existed before the raids.

MEMORANDUM SPEAKS OUT.

In a memorandum to the Minister the deputation pointed out that there were certain forces within and outside the State, such as the R.S.S., Communists and ther reactionary and defeatist elements, which deliberately wanted Kashmir's isolation from the rest of India in order to serve their own political ends. While the R.S.S they stated, wanted the exclusion of this Muslim-majority and Nationalist sector from India so that the secular basis of India may be challenged, the Communists were out to make capital out of this and were planning secretly and openly for an "Independent Kashmir" in make it a base for Russian influence to penetrate into India. The reactionary and defeatist elements of India, again declared the game of Kashmir as lost and wanted India to take its hands off from the state.

The deputation also gave details to the Minister of the rising forces of

(Continued on Page 19)

DOLES TO INFIRM IN FAMINE AREA

RAJKOT, May 14. (A.P.I.): Doles to infirm persons in famine-affected villages of Gohilwad district amounted to Rs. 39,000 for March and Rs. 72,000 for April, it is learnt here.

About 50 per cent villages of the district has been affected. Infirm persons in these areas are being provided with free rations and Rs. 3/8 per head every month.

EXCHANGE OF KASHMIR PRISONERS OF WAR

Indo-Pak Negotiations

RAWALPINDI, May 14 (API).—The Government of Pakistan are negotiating an agreement with the Government of India for the exchange of political prisoners as well as prisoners of war in Kashmir, it was learnt here.

U. N. OBSERVERS

RAWALPINDI, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Military Observers, who were due to leave for Srinagar today, postponed their departure following damage caused to the propeller of their plane, whiyle taking off. None of the 50 passengers or the crew was injured.

Indian Military Mission Back In London

LONDON, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. M. Patel, Indian Defence Secretary, who has been on a mission to the United States and Canada, arrived back in London by air today.

With him were the other three members of the Delegation, Major-General Kalwant Singh, Chief of the Indian General Staff, Colonel D.R D. Chopra and Flight-Lieutenant Mehta.

BRITISH BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Final Party Position

LONDON, May 14 (PTI-Reuter).—The final state of the parties in the Borough Council elections for England and Wales revealed, that Conservatives had won 1,856 seats, while Labour had 1,778. it was learned this morning.

Other figures were: Independent Parties 941, Liberals, 107, and Communists 14.

Labour lost 800 seats and gained 85 while the Conservatives lost 27 seats but gained 832.

In London, Labour retained control of 17 Boroughs as against 23 previously, while the Conservatives now had 11.

Figures for London were: Labour 739 seats; Conservatives 616; Communists 11; Independents 4 and Liberals nil.

KARACHI, May 14. (U.P.I.): Belgium and Italy have offered motor-rickshaws to Pakistan, it is learnt.

NEHRU THROUGH SHAW'S EYES

ALLAHABAD, May 14. (A.P.I.): Mr. George Bernard Shaw considers the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "the most able, sensible and enlightened statesman in Asia, as Stalin is in Europe".

The playwright's view was, conveyed by Mr. F. E. Lowenstein, author of the book "Shaw Through Camera", in an air mail post card dated May 6, to a local journalist, Mr. P. D. Tandon.

Mr. Tandon had requested Mr. Shaw some time ago for his opinion of Pandit Nehru.

City Sweepers' Strike

UNION OFFICIALS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. P. Borale, Vice-President, and Mr. G. J. Mane, Joint Secretary, of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, along with Mr. B. H. Butankar, an office-bearer, were arrested by the Bombay City Police today.

Their arrests were made under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act while all the three were in the Sangh's office at Parel this afternoon.

NINE JAILED

Nine among the persons arrested under the Public Security Measures Act in connection with the City sweepers' strike were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to nine months' jail each this afternoon.

Otherwise the strike situation remains unchanged.

(SEE PAGE 12)

K. L. M. BACK TO NORMAL?

Surprise In Karachi

THE HAGUE, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) are expected soon to revert to normal services to Batavia from Amsterdam he way of Karachi and Calcutta, according to a usually reliable source here today.

This route was closed to KLM last December by the Governments of Pakistan and India because of the Dutch "police action" in Indonesia.

Since then the planes have been flying by way of Mauritius.

REQUEST TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 14. (A.P.I.): Enquiries made in New Delhi show that the Government of India have received a request from the Netherlands Ambassador in New Delhi to permit the Royal Dutch airlines to resume their services over Indian territory. The Government however, are considering the request.

REACTION IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): Official circles here expressed surprise tonight at reports from The Hague that K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines were expecting to resume normal services through Karachi.

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan was still examining the whole problem, and suggested that the report might be a feeler to test Pakistan reaction.

BANGALORE, May 14. (A.P.I.): Two persons were taken into custody last night by the Bangalore City police for the reason that they came to India from Pakistan, without valid permits issued by the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi.

MADHYABHARAT TANGLE

INDORE, May 14. (A. P. I.): The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Rajpramukh and Mr. Gopalkrishna Vijayawargiya, Premier of Madhyabharat, left by air for Delhi today to seek it is understood, the advice of the States Ministry to solve the Madhyabharat ministerial tangle.

FIGHTING AROUND INSEIN.

RANGOON, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): Karen forces battled their way into this Karen insurgent stronghold only ten miles north of Rangoon, was reported here tonight.

A pro-Government report said Burma Army Advance Headquarters had moved into Sawbwagyigon, on the eastern outskirts of Insein.

Keskar Urges Drastic Purge

TALK TO C.P. CONGRESS WORKERS

NAGPUR, May 14. (U.P.I.): The view that the Congress organisation had fallen from its high ideal and there was too much of moral deterioration in the ex are set-up was expressed by Dr. B. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, in the course of informal talks with the Congressmen here, it is learnt.

Personal ambitions, he said, were responsible for the conflict between the Congress Committees and Congress Ministries.

Dr. Keskar emphasised the need for drastic purge in the Congress organization.

CALCUTTA, May 14, (U. P. I.): M. Beteillen and M. Bois, two more French sub-way engineers, reached Calcutta from Paris today in connection with preliminary work of the subterranean railway in the city of Calcutta.

'EMERGENCY' IN TRIPOLI

Police Stoned: Arab protest Against British Plan

TRIPOLI, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): An angry crowd today stoned civil and military police in Tripoli after an Arab general strike and a day of demonstrations.

A hundred leaders from all over the country met here and decided on disobedience and armed resistance against the implementation of the British plan for Libya passed by the United Nations Political Committee.

PRO-RUSSIAN SLOGANS

A state of emergency was proclaimed today after police had dispersed Arab crowds demonstrating against Africa.

Workers staged a general strike. Demonstrators carried anti-British and anti-Italian banners through the streets and shouted pro-Russian slogans.

The United States flag was pulled down and torn up outside the American Consulate.

CONSEMBLY TO MEET ON MONDAY

Sardar's Bill To Amend Government Of India Act

NEW DELHI, May 14 (U.P.I.): The Indian Constituent Assembly session which commences on Monday, May 16, may be the final session for the Constituent-making Body of India, and although it is too early to say how long it will take to adopt the Draft Constitution, members are hopeful to pass the constitution by August 15, the Independence Day.

At early stages of the session, the Assembly will place quite a number of important issues on the decisions of which, however will depend when the constitution could be passed. The issues include: Language controversy, citizenship, Linguistic Provinces and financial relations between the centre and provinces, etc. two other controversial issues, such as minority rights for the Sikh and the Constitution of States have already been settled.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, will move a Bill on the opening day to further amend the Government of India Act, 1935, according to the Order Paper for the day. The important changes that the Bill seeks to make relate to regularisation of European representation in the Coorg Legislative Council and enabling the Centre to pass legislation for the Inter-Provincial transfer of detenus.

Nehru's Resolution On Commonwealth

NEW DELHI, May 14 (A.P.I.): Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, United Provinces Member of the Constituent Assembly has given notice of his intention to seek postponement of ratification of the London Commonwealth Premiers' declaration, until the election of a new Parliament.

He has given notice of an amendment to this effect to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution for ratification of the declaration.

The Prime Minister's resolution which is the first item on the agenda of the Constituent Assembly when it meets on May 16, reads:

"Resolved that this Assembly do hereby ratify the declaration, agreed to by the Prime Minister of India, on the continued membership of India in the Commonwealth of Nations, as set out in the official statement issued at the conclusion of the conference of Commonwealth of Nations, as set out in the official statement issued at the conclusion of the conference of the Dominion Prime Ministers in London on April 27, 1949."

In the course of his amendment Prof. Saksena says: "The recent anti-Indian riots in South Africa, the assertion of the all-White policy in Australia and the execution of Gannathy in Malaya show that India cannot derive any advantage from membership of the Commonwealth and that Britain and other members of the Commonwealth cannot give up their Imperialist and racial policies."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech, commending his resolution will be broadcast from the all-India Radio at 8-30 p.m. on the same day. The broadcast will be relayed by all A.I.R. stations.

Issues Before A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, May 14 (U.P.I.): Notices have been given of about 50 non-official resolutions for discussion at the forthcoming A.I.C.C. session to be held at Dehra Dun.

It is understood that a member from East Punjab has sent a resolution urging the Congress Working Committee not to accept the partition of Kashmir.

Another resolution, it is further understood, suggests that Birla House, where the Father of the Nation lived his last days, should be transferred to the Nation. The refugee problem, Bande Mataram as the National Anthem, checking bribery, cdrruption and blackmarketing, solution of Linguistic disputes, and some organisational matters of the Congress, form the subject-matter of some other resolutions.

CONGRESS CHIEFS CONFERENCE

The meeting of the Provincial Congress Presidents and Secretaries convened by the Congress President at New Delhi, which commences from May 16, is expected to last for three days.

Among other items which will come up for discussion at the meeting are: (1) the question of organisation of the Congress, (2) building up of allied and subsidiary organisations such as Kisan youth, labour, volunteer etc. (3) Propaganda and publicity, (4) parliamentary work, (5) constructive work, (6) the Congress President's directive and its strict enforcement

MADHYABHARAT P.C.C. RESIGNATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 14.

Four members of the Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Executive Messrs. Liladhar Joshi, Radhelal Vyas, Kanhaiyalal Khedivala and Kaluram Virulekar resigned from the Executive yesterday.

Italian Colonies

LAKE SUCCESS, May 14 (PTI-Reuter).—The resolution based on the Anglo-Italian agreement for the disposal of the former Italian colonies passed through the Political Committee yesterday with what appeared to hold promise of the required tow-thirds majority in the General Assembly writes D. P. Wagle, PTI-Representative at U.N. Headquarters.

Ending Jagirdari In Hyderabad

DECISION ON DRAFT PROPOSALS REACHED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 14. (A. P. I.): Decesions on the draft proposals for the abolition of the Jagirdari system in Hyderabad State, have been arrived at it is learnt.

This followed prolonged discussions at the Bolarum Residency between representatives of the Government of India and Hyderabad.

The decisions are expected to be incorporated by the Military Administration in a revised draft to be sent up to the States Ministry for approval.

While it is not known whether the revised proposals will be discussed with the Jagirdars, the draft proposals, it is anticipated, may be made public in two or three weeks' time, after finalisation.

LATHI CHARGE ON SIMLA CROWD

Sequal To Defiance Of Ban On Meetings

SIMLA, May 14, (A.P.I.): The police dispersed by a lathi charge a crowd of demonstrators at Nalgary, 70 miles from here, on Wednesday, according to a "communique" issued by the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Government here today.

"Some persons were injured as a result of the lathi charge. Three constables were also injured and 27 people were arrested of whom ten were later released", the "communique" said.

The crowd had collected, according to the "communique", in defiance of the official ban on meetings and processions promulgated a week ago following what was described as "some agitation by the public of Nalagarh against tobacco contracts". The demonstrators were also joined by some villagers agitating for relaxation of the forest laws.

TELEGRAMS TO BURMESE TOWNS.

NEW DELHI, May 14. (U.P.I.): Owing to temporary interruption of communications, telegrams can only be accepted for the following places in Burma namely: Akyab, Bassein (Burma), Bhamo, Gangaw, Homalin, Kalewa, Katha Burma, Myitkyina, Apietwa, Paungbyin, Rangoon, Sandoway, Tavoy, Victoria Point (Burma) says a Press Note. Telegrams for all other places in Burma are suspended until further notice.

Aid To Small-Scale Industries

FINANCE CORPORATION FOR BOMBAY PROVINCE

V. L. Mehta's Assurance To Co-operators

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to provide financial facilities to small-scale and minor industries in the Province, the Government of Bombay proposed to establish, as early as circumstances permitted, a Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation on the lines of the all-India body which had recently been brought into existence for the purpose.

This was revealed by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, inaugurating the first conference of the District Industrial Co-operative Associations in Bombay today. This Corporation would have a separate section devoted to cottage industries, the Minister added.

Making a reference to the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee and which had been accepted by the Indian National Congress, Mr. Mehta said that industries producing food, clothing and other consumer goods should, as far as possible, be developed and run on the co-operative basis. This form of productive effort, he added, should constitute a decentralised sector of India's economy and there should be no profit motive in it.

In the course of his speech Mr. Mehta said: "In 1935, the Central Government formulated a scheme for the grant of loans and subsidies for the encouragement of the handloom weaving industry, which was adversely affected by the imposition of a protective duty on imported yarn. It was in response to a scheme drawn up jointly by the Department of Industries, the Co-operative Department and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank that district industrial co-operative associations came to be started for the benefit of the handloom weaving industry at nine centres to which was extended financial and administrative assistance by the Government. These associations were not all equally successful in the earlier years, but with the outbreak of the war, the fortunes of most of them underwent a change for the better.

RAPID GROWTH

"The number of district industrial associations increased in recent years and is now 15. The number of primary

(Continued on Page 19)

MYSTERY DEATH

Overdose Of Sleeping Drug?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vishram Vashist, 20 year-old-son of Mr. S. S. Vashist, General Manager, G. I. P. Railway, it is reported, took an overdose of some medicine for sleeping and died last night at his residence at 17 Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay.

According to the police, while at the dinner table last night, Vishram complained to his father that he was not feeling well and retired to his room. His father who followed, found his son lying on the bed. His body was cold. Vishram disclosed to his father that he had taken overdoze of 'somni faine'. His family doctor was summoned but Vishram died at 11-30 p.m. The police, who searched Vishram's room, found one empty test tube smelling ether and another test tube containing some red liquid. A bottle of 'somni faine' was also recovered from the room.

The police in their report to the Bombay Coroner added that from a cupboard in Vishram's room they also took possession of some love letters.

The police are making further inquiries.

JUMPS TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Getting fed up with a quarrelsome wife, Kasturial Ochabial Gandhi, a resident of Ramwadi, it is reported, committed suicide by jumping from the balcony of his residence today. He died on the spot.

The body of 30-year-old Kasturial was removed to the City morgue by the police who in their report to the Bombay Coroner stated that Kasturial was not on good term with his wife. Further police inquiries are proceeding.

MILK SCHEME FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 14, (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay are preparing a milk scheme for Ahmedabad city in collaboration with the Municipality.

The extensive sewage farm of the Municipality, where sullage water is being used for growing fodder, is proposed to be used as nucleus for a colony of cattle.

LAKH FOR GANDHI FUND

HYDERABAD, May 14, (U.P.I.): The city of Secunderabad has contributed Rs. 100,000 to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

The Nizam's State Railway staff has contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000.

Gujarat Famine Relief Fund Collections

BOMBAY, May 14, (A.P.I.): The collections for famine relief work in Gujarat made by the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, so far amount to over Rs. 7,60,000. The work of distributing grants for relief in the different affected centres has already started and the Committee has already sanctioned Rs. 2 lakhs for relief work in Gujarat and another sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for relief work in Saurashtra.

RED ARMIES CONVERGING TOWARDS SHANGHAI

Government Claim Major Victory

FRESH WILD RUSH FOR AIR PASSAGE

SHANGHAI, May 14 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

Communist armies were crowding in on Shanghai from several directions after Government evacuation of such key outer perimeter points as Taichong, Kunshan, Kiating and Sungkiang, official reports stated today.

To the north-west both sides were locked in a crucial struggle for control of the Whangpoo river—shipping artery on which stands Shanghai, the world's fourth biggest port.

Battle was raging along a line running to a point about six miles west of the river-mouth at Woosung, control of which would enable the Communists to "bottle up" the harbour.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Government sources claimed a major victory to-day in the bloody fighting in this area. They said that the crisis in the sector was temporarily over and that barring unexpected developments, the Government should be able to hold their new positions for a week or ten days.

BIG GUNS SPEAK.

Both sides were said to have freely used artillery in the bitter "no quarter" fighting in which, according to the Government, the Communists suffered 5,000 casualties.

Supporting Government aircraft bombed and strafed the Communist ground forces, the Communique added.

South-west of Shanghai Government forces were reported holding a new defence line designed to protect two of the city's four airfields—Lunghau, where all commercial airliners usually landed, and Hunojao, mostly used by chartered and transport planes.

WILD AIR RUSH.

In the meantime a fresh wild rush for air passage to South China developed in Shanghai to-day, following official reports that Communist armies are rapidly closing in.

Airlines provided almost the last escape from the threatened metropolis. Garrison Headquarters had earlier suspended all train services.

The British Consul-General offered Britons wishing to leave the city a last opportunity to go to Hong Kong by air or sea but he made it clear that this was not an order to leave. He said that it was likely to be the only practicable chance to go "until the situation clarified."

American President Lines said that the "President Cleveland" due here on May 24 might have to be diverted.

"SPITFIRES" REACH HONG KONG

HONG KONG, May 14 (PTI-Reuter): The first Royal Air Force fighter aircraft to strengthen Hong Kong's defences swept over the colony in a blinding sub-tropical storm this afternoon to land safely on Kaitak airfield.

They comprised nine 'spitfires' of the R.A.F. 28 squadron and two 'Mosquitoes' from 81 squadron in Malay.

South African Delegate's Threat

(PTI-Reuter): Mr. Eric Louw, Chief South African delegate to the United Nations, told the General Assembly here today that the Union delegates would leave their seats when the merits of India's complaint against South Africa were being discussed.

"Participation in the debate would be tantamount to admission on my part that the Assembly is authorised to entertain the complaint, he said.

Mr. Louw maintained that the United Nations were "moving away from San Francisco, "but the unpleasant nature of the debate would be effaced if it helped to bring the organisation back to its own charter and the purposes for which it was founded.

Andrei Gromyko, as a means of strengthening the hands of the Press monopolists of the West to intensify their "slanderous propaganda" against the Soviet Union and other Slavic States.

CHARTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

U.N. Approves Draft Convention

(From D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. Representative at U.N. Headquarters)

FLUSHING MEADOWS, May 14 PTI-Reuter): The General Assembly of the United Nations today approved of a convention on Freedom of Information which Mr. Erwin D. Canham (United States) described as the first attempt in history "to write into international law a charter for the gathering and international transmission of news."

Voting was 33 in favour, 6 against, with 11 abstentions.

Before it adjourned, the Assembly passed a recommendation that the Economic and Social Council should study the problem of forced Labour at its next session.

The Assembly will meet again tonight.

RIGHT OF CORRECTION

The Convention institutes an international right of correction. By this provision, if a State feels that news concerning it published abroad is false or is capable of injuring its relations with other States, it may send its own version to the country of publication. Publication of the correction is not mandatory, but if the correction is not published by the receiving State, the machinery of the United Nations Secretariat's information channels will be used to give publicity to the correction.

During the debate, the British Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeil, made a spirited defence of the British Press in reply to attacks by several Slav countries.

GROMYKO'S ATTACK

The Assembly sat until three this morning to approve the convention.

The Convention was bitterly attacked both in the Committee and in the Assembly by the Russian delegate, Mr.

UNITED MAHARASHTRA WITH BOMBAY NOW

Marathi Journalists Reiterate Their Demand

3-MAN COMMITTEE'S REMARKS ABOUT FUTURE OF CITY DEPLORED

POONA, May 14. (A.P.I.): The Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference, which met here to-day, adopted a resolution reiterating its demand for the formation of a United Maharashtra province including Bombay City, Mahavidharbha, Marathawada and Goa.

It appealed to the entire Marathi press and journalists to carry on ceaseless propaganda for the realisation of that goal. Mr. P. V. Gadgil, editor of "Lokmanya" presided.

3-MAN COMMITTEE REPORT DEPLORED.

The resolution stated: "The Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference deeply deplores the report of the Three-Man Committee appointed by the Jaipur Session of the Congress, on the question of the formation of linguistic provinces. The Committee notes with gratification that the report has accepted the principle of redistribution of territories on linguistic basis, but regrets the recommendation for the postponement of the entire question. The Committee feels that the postponement of this issue will cause difficulties in the functioning of democratic parliamentary institutions in South India and will thereby create frustration and exasperation among the people, which under the present conditions in the country must necessarily be avoided.

"The Standing Committee regrets to note that the recommendations of the Three-Man Committee regarding the formation of United Maharashtra do not take note of the earnestness of the demand and are likely to encourage separatist tendencies.

'ASPERSION' ON MARATHI SPEAKING PEOPLE.

"The Committee takes strong objection to the proposals made regarding the future of the City of Bombay. It feels that they are grossly unjust and highly undemocratic. By indirectly suggesting that the business in that City would suffer, if it was included in Maharashtra, the Three-Man Committee has expressed unjustified and unwarranted opinion on the dignity and good sense of the entire Marathi speaking people.

The Standing Committee earnestly urges the Congress Working Committee to withdraw these recommendations, in view of the deep and wide-spread resentment they have caused in the whole of United Maharashtra.

"The Standing Committee reiterates its demand for the immediate formation of United Maharashtra including Bombay City, Mahavidharbha, Marathawada and Goa, and strongly appeals to the entire Marathi press and journalists to carry on ceaseless propaganda for the realisation of that goal".

GORDON WILL RIDE ROYAL FOREST IN THE DERBY

LONDON, May 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Champion jockey Gordon Richards, who has yet to ride a winner of the Epsm Derby, said tonight that he would ride the favourite Royal Forest in this year's race.

Royal Forest was quoted at nine to two at the last callover.

Richard said "I will ride Royal Forest in the Derby. I think he has a good chance"

Faux Tirage, stable companion of Royal Forest, is a doubtful runner for the race. His trainer, Noel Murless said tonight: "Th colt jarred himself when running in the New Market Stakes at New Market on Wednesday and in the circumstances must be regarded as a doubtful runner".

Faux Tirage was offered at thirty-three to one at the last callover

VIZZY VINDICATED?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, May 12.

Dr. Vijaya of Vizianagram, who is on a Big game shooting expedition in the interior of Mandla District, was interviewed by our representative.

Asked what he thought of the charge- sheet published against Amarnath he said: 'Is there any use asking me as I was the one that had most reluctantly to part company with Amarnath in 1936 whilst on tour in England; but the Beaumont Committee of which Dr. P. Subbarayon was a member, condemned me in no uncertain terms for the action that I had taken in returning back Amarnath to India. The Committee exonerated Amarnath absolutely and reinstated him back into Indian Cricket.'

Pressed whether he would give his views about the charge-sheet, he said: 'So far as I am concerned, I will not enter into this controversy for my position is now crystal clear, as history is the best judge.'

Asked why he did not preside at the emergency meeting of the U.P.C.A. at Lucknow on May 1, although he was president of the Association, Dr. Vijay said, "The Amarnath affair was being discussed and he did not think it proper to guide the deliberations of the committee as he was the one responsible for having expelled Amarnath from the 1938 tour of England. Asked whether Allahabad would be the venue for the Commonwealth Cricket team, he jocularly said that he was not a prophet. Who knows who will be the president of the Association and how can I commit the U.P.C.A. in the slightest way? The larger body of the Association when it meets in July for its annual meeting may discuss such matters. I can only tell you that views of the New Cricketing Governor, Sir H. P. Mody, and Premier Pandit Pant shall be obtained regarding this match, when the time comes. It is most gratifying that we have a Cricketing Governor now to help us in our deliberation'.

KHURSHED LAL MEETS INDIAN WORKERS IN LONDON

Situation In Country Explained

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail): Mr. Khurshed Lal, Deputy Minister of Communications, Government of India, at present in London, spent some time with Indian workers in East End. He is the first V.I.P. from India to take notice of their existence. The meeting took place in a dingy hall located in the basement of an old building. But most of the workers live in dingy houses. The Minister expressed himself forcefully but in charmingly pleasant manner. He spoke in Hindustani in tones appropriate to the occasion. The workers expressed their hopes and fears without restraint but with abundance of charity. They did not want to throw mud; they definitely wanted to convey that recent events in India had filled their minds with doubts and fears.

POSERS TO MINISTER

Whither India? Where was the promised Raj of the Kisans and Mazdoors? Why were people being kept behind prison bars? Why was India clinging to Commonwealth? These were some of the questions that were fired at the Deputy Minister. Mr. Khurshed Lal faced the fire without showing any signs of irritation and even won applause. But it would be wrong to say that the workers left the hall fully assured in the thought that all was well in the old country.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

Chaudhri Akbar Khan, who was in the chair, observed that Indian workers in London, had always stood by the Indian National Congress. Their loyalty to that great organisation remained unshaken, but they had always dreamt of Socialist India and would continue to work for it. Lala Khurshed Lal claimed that many Congressmen shared with Chaudhri Akbar Khan the dream of a Socialist India. They wanted kisan and Mazdoor Raj. But he argued that the time for that had not come yet. If they could visualise the magnitude of the problems facing the country, they would not fail to appreciate the wisdom of proceeding slowly in that direction. The manner in which the country's liberation came about had only added to their difficulties.

The partition led to the flight of populations on a gigantic scale. The lakhs of people had first to be settled. Most of those who left India were workers and peasants. A large number of those who came to India were not workers or peasant but traders and professional men. They congregated in the already congested towns. New houses had to be built for them. It would be many years before the problems could be fully tackled, but long strides towards solution had been made. Industrially they were backward The Government wanted to build up the economy of the country. They had many plans. But these obviously could not be executed overnight.

FOOD PROBLEM

Their greatest problem was the food problem. There was no adequate food in the country. Nor could India always depend on foreign imports. India had to be made self-supporting. Every cultivable land must be put to use. Recently a forest reserved by the British for hunting, had been brought under plough. He did not claim that mistakes had not been made.

But he did claim that the interests of the common man had not been ignored. The Government was not intolerant of criticism. In fact it invited criticism for only through criticism could there be progress. But criticism to be purposeful and profitable must be constructive criticism. It is true that in the past they had been used to destructive criticism. But then their country was in the hands of outsiders and there was little scope for constructive criticism. Things were now changed. They must adjust themselves to the new conditions.

REPORT ON INDIA

Mr. Khurshed Lal's Report on India, it must be said, created feeling of cheerfulness. But the minds of the listeners were till torn by doubts. Would not remaining in the Commonwealth prevent India from championing the cause of other depressed people in Asia? India had proclaimed from house tops that she would champion the cause of the oppressed people everywhere. Mr. Khurshed Lal said that even as a Dominion, India had espoused the cause of Indonesia. India had stopped K. L. M. planes from flying over Indian territory even though the Government of the United Kingdom did not approve of the Indian action. India would never betray the cause of the freedom and progress-loving people even though it might not be possible for India to send military forces anywhere. They had helped the Indonesians in every way they could, and indeed if the Dutch were not able to have their own way in Indonesia that was largely if not entirely, due to the support that India had extended to Indonesians. There was no question of India supporting Britain's colonial adventures. By staying on in the Commonwealth, India had not bartered away an inch of her freedom. She had given no assurances; undertaken no obligations. She was free both internally and externally.

Chaudhri Akbar Khan, who had criticised the action of the Government in deciding to remain in the Commonwealth, agreed that the mere fact that India was in the Commonwealth did not warrant the inference that India had tied herself to Britain or other Commonwealth countries. Only time would show how the arrangement was going to work, whether India's membership would hinder or help the cause of progress and freedom.

KASHMIR PROBLEM

Speaking about Kashmir, the Deputy Minister of Communications said that it was erroneous to view the problem as a communal problem. Had India been a Hindu State, the Kashmiris would undoubtedly vote for Pakistan. But they knew India was a secular State where Kashmiris would have the same rights as other members of the Union. Only those who talked of Hindu Raj could create doubts in the minds of Kashmiris. This much was also clear. That those who had exploited them in the past would have to abandon that role.

SUBSIDY TO ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

Assistance To Be Granted For Three Years

NEW DELHI, May 15.

The Government of India's resolution on the Tariff Boad's report relating to the aluminium industry is published to-day (May 15) in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary). Government have decided that the Indian Aluminium Company and the Aluminium Corporation of India should be subsidised to the extent of the difference between the fair selling price of their products, having regard to their respective costs of production, and the fair selling price of similar imported articles. Such assistance will be granted for an initial period of three years. The rates of subsidies that will be paid are as follows:—

Year Rates of subsidy in rupees per ton:—

	Indian Aluminium Company	Aluminium Corporation.
1949-50	330 (On sheets & circles)	710 (On sheets & circles) (On ingots) 900
1950-51	(On sheets & circles) 230	(On sheets & circles) 610 (On ingots) 825
1951-52	(On sheets & circles) 130	(On sheets & circles) 510 (On ingots) 750

The subsidy will be largely met out of the additional revenue that is expected to be realised by the enhanced duties that will be imposed on aluminium ingots and sheets and circles The Scheme involves the continued levy of import duty at the existing rate of 30 per cent ad valorem and the levy in addition of specific duties at the following rates:—

Year	Rate of additional duty on ingots in rupee per ton	Rate of additional duty on sheets, strips & circles in rupee per ton.
1949-50	328	121
1950-51	237	46
1951-52	146	nil.

These rates of duty and subsidy are based on the landed cost ex-duty of aluminium ingots being Rs. 1,275 per ton and of 20 gauge circles being Rs. 2,614 per ton and are liable to suitable adjustments if those prices vary appreciably. A notification under Section 2 of the Protective Duties Act, 1946, is being issued, imposing the additional duties indicated above in so far as it is necessary to cover the period before the necessary legislation is enacted.

The existing pool arrangements in regard to aluminium will be wound up as from May 15, 1949 and the import of aluminium ingots sheets and circles will be allowed freely consistently with the exchange position.

C. P. Ban On Communist Publication

NAGPUR, May 14, (U.P.I.): The Government of C.P. and Berar have declared forfeited the book entitled "Aspects of China's Anti-Japanese struggle", printed by Jayant Bhatt at New Age Printing Press, 190-B Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4, and published by the People's Publishing House.

32 Detenus Released

MADRAS, May 14, (U.P.I.): The Government of Madras have ordered the release of 32 persons, who had been detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947. Two of them (from South Canara) belong to the R.S.S.

MOBILE "RAIN" MAKING DEVICE

Delhi Experts Study Australian Reports

NEW DELHI, May 13, (A P I.): Official irrigation experts in New Delhi are studying reports from Australia of a mobile water-supplying device which ensures "rain" at the trifling cost of about Rs. 1/8 per acre-inch, it is learned.

Australian circles, it is reported, forecast great possibilities for this device for agricultural pruposes. Invented by an Australian engineer, the device has valves which control the flow of water, from wells, canals and other sources to its sprinklers and which adjust themselves according to the requirements of the soil.

One the unit is turned on, it needs no further attention as the sprinklers stop working as soon as the ground is sufficiently watered.

Fertilizers, dissolved in water, can also be sprayed by the device.

If the water is supplied to the plant under its own pressure the operating cost is nil, but the cost comes to about Rs. 1-8 per acre-inch where motor power has to be used for the necessary pressure.

Gang Leader Killed

MADRID. (PTI-Reuter)—Benigo Fragapita, who called himself "political commissioner" of the Raul Gang, a Communist group of armed men accused of having committed numerous holdup in the Province of Orense and other parts of the Galicia region, has been killed by the Civil Guard during a fight at the village of Candedo.

He had arrived from El Ferrol de Caudillo to take charge of and reorganise the gang, 12 members of which had been killed during the past few months.

MESSAGE RATES FOR CITY 'PHONES FROM TONIGHT

Authorities Disfavour Concessions To Newspapers And Hospitals

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.—AT EXACTLY ONE MINUTE PAST SUNDAY MIDNIGHT BOMBAY'S 22,500-LINE TELEPHONE SET-UP WILL CHANGE OVER TO THE "MESSAGE RATE" SYSTEM FROM THE HITHERTO FOLLOWED "FLAT RATE" BASIS, INAUGURATING, IN THE WORDS OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEPHONES, "AN ERA OF EFFICIENCY AND IMPROVEMENT IN SERVICE."

The change-over will not be marked by any formal ceremony at Telephone Headquarters but at the stroke of tomorrow midnight 22,500 subscriber's metres, undergoing a process of testing and experimentation for the past six weeks, will begin to register automatically every effective call, to be charged against the name of the subscriber at the rate of 1½ annas per call.

Major Lochan Singh, Deputy Director-General of Telephones, Government of India, and Mr. M. Sundaram, General Manager of Bombay District Telephones, told a news conference this morning that there was no ground for the widely expressed public apprehension that the new message rate system would inconvenience the large number of persons, not owning telephones, but depending on them daily. A very large number of public telephone call offices are to be opened in Bombay and the present number of 40 public booths will be augmented, to begin with, by another 100.

Chemists' shops and certain hotels will be utilised to house these public call offices since experience had shown that their location at street corners had lent themselves to misuse by miscreants who tampered with the instruments and fouled the booths.

After explaining the purpose behind the change-over, which was to give improved telephone service to subscribers and reduce wear and tear on the machinery, Major Lochan Singh said that for the present the authorities were not in favour of granting concessions to large-scale telephone users like newspaper offices, hospitals etc. since it would militate against the basic principle "Pay for the Service you Get".

PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS

Two hundred new private subscribers would be enrolled forthwith on account of the expected reduction in pressure and 6,400 additional lines which have reached Bombay were expected to begin functioning by the end of the year, he said, describing this as perhaps the most important result of immediate significance arising out of the change-over.

The message rate system was not necessarily expensive to telephone subscribers, Major Singh pointed out. Experience in Ahmedabad had actually shown it to be cheaper. The total yearly revenue in Ahmedabad on the flat rate basis amounted to Rs. 7,70,000 as compared with the total yearly revenue of Rs. 6,19,000 after the introduction of the message rate. This also showed that the main object of effecting the change-over was not to increase the telephone department's revenue but to give improved service and reduce wear and tear on equipment.

The Deputy Director General of Telephones said that Ahmedabad's first reaction to the message rate system was not quite enthusiastic but the opinion of subscribers had changed subsequently. He read out a letter from a mill magnate saying that the change-over had "reduced unnecessary calls and pressure". He stated that the new system was more reasonable, each subscriber paying according to the use he made. It also encouraged the expansion and development of the telephone system.

Major Lochan Singh indicated that the Post and Telegraphs Department were also taking steps for the improvement of trunk telephones. Recently the "No Delay" trunk service had been introduced between Delhi and Simla and Delhi and Agra. Under this, trunk calls generally matured in three to four minutes of their booking. The "No Delay" service would be introduced between Bombay and Ahmedabad shortly, though he could not definitely say when it would begin to operate between Bombay and Delhi.

Mr Sundaram, General Manager Bombay Telephones, told the journalists that he would be able to give a fair idea of the working of the message rate system after about a fortnight.

E. PAKISTAN DECREE INVALID IN INDIA

Calcutta High Court's Decision

CALCUTTA, May 14 (API): The Calcutta High Court has held that a decree by a court of East Bengal, even if passed before August 15, 1947, cannot now be executed in India.

The decision was given by Mr. Justice Mukherjee and Mr. Justice Chunder of the Calcutta High Court in a rule obtained by the petitioner, the Dominion of India, against the order of a Small Causes Court judge, Calcutta, in an execution case.

A certain Mr. Hiralal Bothra obtained a decree on May 15, 1947, against the then Governor-General in Council as owner of the B. A. Railway administration from the court of the Munsiff of Jamlapur, which is now in Pakistan. In December, 1947, after the Independence Act was passed, and after the partition of Bengal, the Jamalpur Court issued a certificate of non-satisfaction on the Calcutta Small Causes Court. The latter Court overruled the objection of the Dominion of India and came to the conclusion that in as much as the laws of British India were applicable in both the Dominions under the code of civil procedure, the Calcutta Small Causes Court had jurisdiction to execute the decree.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute and held that the Jamalpur Court was a foreign court and the civil procedure codes after the adaptation order of 1947 under the Independence Act should be demand to be two different codes as prevailing in the two dominions of India and Pakistan.

FAKED RATION CARDS IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 12.

The recent drive by the Civil Supplies Authorities to find out faked Ration-Cards in the Pakistan Capital has yielded about 1,00,000 such cards.

It will be recalled, the Director of Civil Supplies had issued a stern warning to the citizens that, unless they returned the faked Ration Cards immediately, strong action will be taken against them. This resulted in the people themselves surrendering about 1,00,000 cards. The authorities believe that, if they still carry out house-to-house check, they might recover some more such cards.

However, this surrender of faked cards has resulted in the authorities increasing the cereal ration quantum for ordinary citizens per week to 96 ounces instead of 84 ounces as hitherto. Labourers, of course, will get their usual extra quantity over and above this increased quantum.

Anglo-Pak Trade Talks On May 23

KARACHI, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).—Anglo-Pakistan talks on trade developments and the sterling balances are due to begin in London on May 23, according to a usually reliable source here.

The Pakistan delegation led by Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohamad will probably leave Karachi at the end of this week.

FITTING PRINCELY ORDER INTO NEW SET-UP OF FREE INDIA

Delhi Tackling Problem

BOMBAY, May 13 (A.P.I.): The Government of India is successfully grappling with the problem of fitting members of the Princely Order into the new political and social set up of free India, writes a special correspondent of the Associated Press of India.

This problem has come to the forefront since more than 500 rulers of Princely States have given up their Gadi, powers and prerogatives to the Central and Provincial governments, or the newly-formed States Unions.

The Indian Government is compiling a list of Princes—with detail of educational qualifications, administrative experience and aptitude for army or business career. Efforts are being made to absorb as many Princes as possible into the Indian and Provincial Administrative and Executive services.

A few of the higher order in this list may ascend the gubernatorial Gadi or don the braids of an Ambassador. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar is the first Indian Prince to become the Governor of a Province. The Maharaja is now the Governor of Madras.

FIRST OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT

The first overseas assignment for an Indian Prince in Free India went to the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Rajpramukh of the Saurashtra Union. The Jamsaheb was a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris last year.

Several rulers of small states have been recruited for training in the Administrative, Police and Foreign services

MILITARY CAREERS

The armed forces may provide careers for many young Princes. The Indian Army already has two Princely officers of General's rank—Lt. Gen Maharaj Sri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, and Major General Himmatsinhji, Military Adviser to the States Ministry.

Official circles believe that the door is open to the Princes to take up politics also.

They may join political parties and contest elections to the Provincial and Central legislatures.

The Government of India is understood to be solving this problem in such a way as to enable the Princely Order to go through a process of adjustment which will help them to fit in with the new political and social order in free India.

AUSTRIAN OPTIMISM FADES

VIENNA— As the weeks pass and the Austrian Treaty negotiations in London produce no results save words and misunderstandings, the general optimism generated here by the opening of negotiations has faded.

At the same time, the attitude of the three Austrian parties has hardened and become more clearly defined. Their respective positions today may be summarised as follows:

The People's party, supporting Dr. Gruber, the Foreign Minister, who initiated the reopening of the negotiations, finds fresh reasons for hope.

The Socialist Party suggests ways of lightning the burden for Austria whether there is a Treaty or not.

The Communist Party, smallest but most vocal of the three, piles the blame for failure upon the Western Allies and finds new proof for its thesis that "American Imperialism is preparing for war against Soviet Russia".

Speakieng recently at a People's Party meeting in the Tyrol, Dr. Gruber declared that world tension was tending to relax and that this would facilitate the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty.

In a few months, he said, a new balance of power will have crystalised and this will make it possible "to settle the problems of the world in a better way than at the green table."

This cryptic utterance, for which no explanation is forthcoming here, is taken by the People's Party press as a reason to believe that a Treaty will soon be concluded.

Implementation Of Kashmir Agrarian Policy

SRINAGAR, May 14 (A.P.I.): The recently appointed Seven-man Land Reforms Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir Government has issued a questionnaire to elicit public opinion on the manner of implementing the Government's "land to the tiller" agrarian policy.

The twelve point questionnaire, which has been sent to all official and non-official organisations invites opinion on the maximum acreage that individual landlords may be allowed to hold and also special conditions under which such restrictions may be relaxed.

The questionnaire further seeks opinion on the size of an economic holding in regard to different classes or land and grade of preference for allotment of land to the tillers.

POSITION OF ANGLO-INDIANS UNCHANGED

The Community Has Been Treated Generously By New India, Says Anthony

NEW DELHI, May 14. (API)—The position of Anglo-Indians was not affected by the resolution of the Constituent Assembly's Advisory Committee on minority rights abolishing reservation for minorities declared Mr. Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian leader and member of the committee, in a statement here today.

Mr Anthony said that the provisions in the draft constitution did not give the Anglo-Indian community any reserved elective seats. They gave powers to the Union President and governors of provinces to nominate representatives of the community. "It was made abundantly clear at the Advisory Committee meeting", Mr. Anthony said, "that the resolution abolishing reservations did not apply to or affect the provisions on behalf of the Anglo-Indians.

"The provisions granted to the community including the provisions relating to nomination, are what I consider as the 'sine qua non' not only of its being able to live with self-respect but to exist.

"I am certain that leaders such as the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister and the overwhelming majority of the Congress Party members in the Constituent Assembly will not approve of any attempt to withdraw from the community the provisions which have already been granted to it after a great deal of discussion, thought, compromise and understanding. The few provisions granted for a transition period of ten years to a microscopic minority to enable it to take its place with confidence in an independent India, while being vital to such a minority contain none of the implications or potential for reaction and mischief which reservations for huge minorities might well imply.

"I wish to reassure members of the community throughout the country that so far there has been no attempt to withdraw any of the provisions so generously granted to the community by the Congress Party and which form part of the draft constitution. Anglo-Indians can still work and live in the confidence that they have not only been accepted, but accepted with generosity in the new India and will be permitted to play an honourable role in the forging of a real secular state.

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EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

The Lady Irwin College for Women. Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a Teachers' Training Diploma Course in Home Science and a Diploma Course in Needlework. The new session commences from September 1st. Minimum qualification for admission — Matriculation or its equivalent. Prospectuses are available from the Directress on payment of eight annas per copy. Applications on prescribed forms should reach the Directress by the 1st August. 4351

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA
TENDERS FOR RANGHOLI IRRIGATION CANAL

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of "RANGHOLI IRRIGATION CANAL" in Gohilwad Division to cost Rs. 9 lacs.

Tender forms, plans and specifications and conditions of contract can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 50/- on all working days during office hours

Tenders accompanied by Treasury Chalans of Rs. 9,000/- as earnest money, will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on 26th May, 1949

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. MEHTA.
Executive Engineer
Project Division
Rajkot.

Executive Engineer's Office
Project Division,
Rajkot Dated 5th May, 1949.
4416

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 14.

The local Share Bazar was officially closed today the General feeling was bearish and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1322/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 14.

There was no forward business today in the local market as quotations were above ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 889 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.

Karnak July	65.50—75
Karnak Nov.	57.30+05
Ashmouni June	45.95+02
Ashmouni Oct.	46.00+05

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 14.

The Bullion market opened steady and during the early part of the session prices improved but thereafter declined on increased long liquidation. In the meantime traders are transferring their forward business from the current settlement to Jeth delivery.

Vaishakh Silver opened at Rs. 181 and after advancing at Rs. 181/8 declined at Rs. 180/11. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/2 while Jeth delivery was quoted at Rs. 180/2. Jeth Gold opened at Rs. 115/4 and quietened at Rs. 115/3. Spot Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/11 and Sovereigns were done at Rs. 74/8.

Final quotations were as under:

Silver Vaishak	180	2	0
Silver Jeth	179	14	0
Silver Ready	180	8	0
Gold Ready	116	1	0
Gold Jeth	114	13	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 14.

The produce market was quiet with scattered selling. It appears that the urgent demand is satisfied and more prices are reaching. Linseed ready Patna was quoted at Rs. 31/2.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	4	0
Coromandal	37	12	0
Bold ready	37	8	8
Bold April-May	37	8	0
Bold June-July	37	8	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	27	0	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	12	0
April-May	31	0	0
June-July	30	3	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Local mills	20	8	0
Ready receipts	20	4	0
July	20	4	0
Linseed oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18	8	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 14.

Tata Ordinary 272/4; Tata Deferred 1330; Indian Iron 22/15; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18/12; Bombay Dyeing 987/8; Central India 239/6; Gokak 268/12; Kohinoor 281/14; Simplex 173/8; Swadeshi 293/12; Tata Power 1470; Associated Cement 138/12; Belapur 188/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 291/4; Scindia 13/12; Central Bank 82/8; New India 58/12; Tata 2nd Pref. 143/8.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY

WANTED—One Draftsman in the scale 90-5-125-6-155-E.B.-6-185, and one Asstt. Draftsman in scale 60-4-120-E.B.-5-150 plus dearness, grain and house rent allowances as may be admissible under the rules in force from time to time. Candidates with experience in Railway Mech. Drawing Office will be given preference. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating full particulars of technical training, past experience and present age, should be submitted to the Chief Mech Engineer Bikaner State Railway, Bikaner.

(J N Gupta)
Chief Mech. Engineer.
4417.

INCREASED SUPPORT IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Steady With Improved Sentiment

NEW YORK, May 13.

Yesterday's late setback was extended early today with old crops again chiefly affected by ifceased hedging and final evening up in spot May Hedging again was evidently connected with the substantial sales of spot cotton on the primary markets which where on Thursday were nearly 30,000 bales compared with about 11,000 a year ago. The appearance of belated covering in spot month and trade buying, the latter credited mostly to mill and export account, served to bring rallying tendencies with the cessation of pressure also helpful.

The fardistant months were again mostly neglected. 1949 May contract expired at noon with the final quotation at 33.65 unchanged from yesterday. The morning's range was 33.73 to 33.51. The expiration of spot May which for some time has tended distract interest from the general market was acompanied by a much firmer trend during the afternoon when prices rather readily responded to increased support.

The nearer positions were mostly affected and, as previously, far distants were virtually neglected owing to long-term uncertainties stop gains upto 30 points from the earlier lows with support comprising principally persistent dribble of pricefixing for near July presumably against exports and covering. With old May now finished, traders expect new crop advices to become increasingly an important market factor. The session closed very steady with sales estimated at 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 13.

July	32.79+15
July Highest	32.83+19
July Lowest	32.51—13
October	29.16+12
December	29.00+14
March	28.90+14
Middling spot	33.98+14

NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK, May 13.

July	32.70+17
October	29.12+14
December	28.90+13
March	28.84+07
Middling spot	33.10+15

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The "do little" attitude was again evident, although sentiment appeared somewhat improved as Washington reports told of the growing opposition to President Truman's latest plea for a 4.000 million dollar tax increase. Price changes either way were mostly fractional. Non-ferrous minings were occasionally in better request and mostly higher. Trade advices said that the buyers strike in copper showed some signs of abating. Motors were mixed with estimates that workers are seeking the equivalent of a 50 cents hourly wage rise. Rayons were only mildly unsettled by a fresh decline in monthly shipments and a rise in producers inventories. The averages were industrials 174.63 and rails 47.35

Traders apparently found nothing to warrant the assumption of larger commitments either way and the market fluctuated idly around the midday levels. Although interest was slow, rails averaged a trifle higher despite the association of American railroads estimate that class one carriers would haul 10.2 per cent fewer a ton miles this year than in 1948 against earlier estimate for a reduction of 8.2 per cent. International harvester was unchanged at 24-3/4 in face of estimates that net income for the six months ended April 30th exceeded the 28,519,000 dollars in the same 1948 period due to record production and dollar sales. Some improved bidding for low priced issues notably tobaccos foods, buildings, motors and wetstocks enabled the market to show a small on balance advance. The session closed steady.

TODAY'S PRICE

American Telephone and Telegraph 141-3/8; Amerex Holding Co. 27-1/4 ex. div.; Ananconda Copper Mining 28-1/4; Chase National Bank 33-1/2; Sinclair Oil 22-1/4; Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 48-3/8; General Electric Co. 37-1/2; General Motors 57-1/2; Ingersoll Rand 61-1/2; International Nickel 28; National City Bank of New York 39-1/4; New York Central Railroad Co. 11; Socony Vacuum Corporation 16; Texas Corporation 55-1/8; Union Carbide 38-1/8; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 44; U. S. Steel Corporation common 71-7/8; Western Union Telegraph 15-1/4.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Advanced sharply on active buying influenced by overnight news from Washington that the Government had offered a farmers a bonus to store on farms for another year Government grain obtained under 1948 loans. Reports of continued dryness in the spring wheat areas of United States and Canada and the prospects of a small rye crop this year were additional bullish influences.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.24-3/8
July	1.97-3/8
Sept.	1.96-3/4
Dec.	1.97-3/4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 14.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	8	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	10	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con	98	8	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	5	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	10	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	1	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	13	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	1	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N W F 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B P.T	110	12	0
4 per cent B Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON May 13

Australian wheat new crop May/June 89/7-1/2

New York Cotton Exchange To Open At 11 A.M.

NEW YORK, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have voted to change the time of opening of the Exchange from 10 a.m. to 11-00 a.m. beginning Tuesday, May 31st and continuing through Friday, September 2, 1949. An exception to this ruling will be Monday, August 8 which is a Government crop report day when the exchange will open at 11-15 a.m. this action will shorten daily trading by one hour.

The New Orleans Exchange earlier this month voted to shorten the trading hours contingent on similar action by the New York Cotton Exchange

The New York Cotton Exchange is officially closed on Saturdays from May 28th through September 3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 13.

Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£81-9/16
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p.c 1961	£106-5/16
Funding loan, 4 p.c. 1960/90	£113-1/2
War loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1950 and after	£102-15/1 6
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£10-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£90-1/2
National Bank of India	£39-1/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 5.730.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, May 13.

Silver spot and forward both 43-1/2 d.
Gold bars fine per ounce £ 8/12/3.

Pak Premier Wants Free Plebiscite

BAGHDAD, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, said here today that Pakistan "would never agree to any terms which might affect the freedom or impartiality of the proposed plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir state."

The Prime Minister is on his way home from the London Commonwealth Premiers' Conference.

The United Nations Commission was negotiating with India and Pakistan on terms for a truce, he said, and Pakistan would continue to render every assistance to the Commission, but she stood firmly for agreement that the fate of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided by its people by "free, fair and impartial" plebiscite.

Questioned on Pakistan's policy towards Middle Eastern countries, the Prime Minister said that Pakistan's aim was to serve Islam and Muslim nations and the peace and prosperity of the world.

"I am returning satisfied with the conclusions of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference and with hopes that future results will be equally satisfactory" he declared.

In the morning the Premier attended congregational prayers in Baghdad's famous Gailani Mosque, and later lunched with the Regent Amir Abdul Illah. Afterwards he motored 60 miles south of the capital and visited the holy shrines at Kerbala, where crowds greeted him.

He had invited the Regent to visit Pakistan at his earliest convenience, the Prime Minister said.

INDIA WANTS NO DIVISION OF KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 14)

Nationalism in Jammu, which demanded for the solution of the present crisis immediate abdiction of the present Maharaja, who was "a common axis of all anti-Kashmir parties and the supporter of reactionaries and communalists."

HIGH LEVEL TALKS BEGIN.

High level talks between leaders of Kashmir and the Government of India began in New Delhi late this evening with the arrival of Sheikh Mohd. Abdulla, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, along with other top ranking Kashmir Ministers.

Informed sources suggest that these talks are held generally to review the present political situation in Kashmir with particular emphasis on final truce proposals of U.N.C.I.P. and the problems facing the National Conference.

While Sk. Abdulla's widely commented statement to a foreign correspondent advocating independence for Kashmir is generally regarded in political circles in New Delhi as merely a suggestion of new approach to the Kashmir problem, it is nevertheless pointed out that the Kashmir leaders fully recognise that the future of Kashmir lies with India, which alone stood by the Kashmiris in their national emergency.

It is believed that the conference between Kashmir leaders and Government of India would help in clarifying many outstanding points.

Three Ministers, who are accompanying Sk. Abdullah are Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakhshi, Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. M. A. Beg, Revenue Minister and Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Sadiq, Development Minister.

These three colleagues of Sk. Abdulla are considered as 'Inner Cabinet of Kashmir'.

STRANDED PAK TROOPS.

SRINAGAR, May 11. (A.P.I.): A few Pakistan troops, stranded in the Padam Valley off Leh after the ceasefire and allowed by the Indian Army to remain there, are expected to be removed to Pakistan shortly, it is learnt here.

The Indian Army is understood to have recently reported to the Pakistan authorities on the condition of these troops who are short of supplies. A joint party of Pakistan and Indian Army officers is likely to visit the valley in the near future to arrange for the transfer of the troops to Pakistan.

TESTING RESISTANCE OF COTTON TEXTILES.

NEW DELHI, May 14. (A.P.I.): The Textile Division Council of the Indian Standards Institution has circulated to textile industrialists and technologists a draft Indian standard procedure for testing resistance of cotton textiles and cordages against attack by micro-organisms.

The draft was prepared by the Textile Chemistry Sectional Committee composed of technologists and producers in the textile industry in India.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT

Standing Finance Committee Approves Grant

NEW DELHI, May 14. (A.P.I.): Grant of scholarships to Scheduled Caste and backward class students for higher studies, construction of new buildings at Santa Cruz aerodrome in Bombay and building of a new aerodrome at Mangalore on the south-west coast of India, were the main items approved by the Standing Finance Committee here yesterday, it is learnt. Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister presided over yesterday's meeting of the Committee.

The grant proposed to be made for scholarships to Scheduled Caste and backward classes this year will amount to Rs. ten lakhs. It will help students of these communities to pursue courses of higher study, particularly in scientific, technological and professional subjects.

Construction of traffic control and administrative buildings at Santa Cruz aerodrome in Bombay and Gauhati aerodrome in Assam are estimated to cost Rs. 49,99,750 and Rs. 16,20,018, respectively. The "burying" of the Tulsi Pipe line, one of the main water feeder pipes of Bombay, cutting across the aerodrome and diversion of trolley tracks at the aerodrome are estimated to cost Rs. 21,38,150.

The Committee approved of schemes of the Indian Meteorological Department relating to the provision of office accommodation and residential accommodation to staff near airfields. These are estimated to cost Rs. 16,00,000.

It is proposed to construct in New Delhi a workshop and radiation and radio-sonde laboratories to provide adequate facilities for observational purposes.

TRAINING CENTRE FOR BLIND.

A proposal to establish a training centre for adult blind was approved by the Committee. Government propose to take over St-Dunstan's postel for Indian War-Blind at Dehra Dun in the United Provinces and convert it into a national centre for the blind, to serve both civilians and military personnel.

As a mark of appreciation of the work done by the Lucknow University in the field of education, a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 was allotted by the Committee on the occasion of the University's silver jubilee.

AID TO SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 15)

societies and their membership and resources have grown considerably in the last two years as will be seen from the following figures:

	Membership	No. of Societies	Working Capital (in Rupees)
30-6-1946	199	24,729	35,44,641
30-6-1948	454	59,233	82,73,748
30-6-1947	314	40,045	48,48,349

"During the last six months, the number of societies further increased by 93. Among the newer societies are those for forest labourers, bee-keepers, cane and bamboo workers, rope-makers, potters, wool-spinners and weavers, metal workers, carpenters, jari manufacturers, date palm gur producers, leather workers and ghani oil pressers.

APEX BODY

"Just as the formation of the district industrial co-operative associations was decided upon as an essential part of the scheme of reorganisation of the structure of cottage industries, at a much later stage the need came to be felt for an apex body. The Provincial Industrial Co-operatives Associations came into existence at the close of the year 1946. But even prior to this, some informal and tentative proposals were mooted in this direction and a promotional agency was brought into existence with this object a few years before the registration of the association. These attempts evoked a considerable measure of public response and may, therefore, be regarded as a landmark in the history of industrial co-operatives in this Province.

"The Provincial Association, under the auspices of which this Conference is being held, had advanced much beyond the stage of a promotional agency. The Association is specially entitled to our gratitude for its publications, valuable brochures, booklets and pamphlets it has already published on various aspects of industrial co-operation. Its latest publication, "Industrial Co-operation and Village Industries in Bombay Province", conveys for the first time, a bird's-eye view of recent developments in this field and will, I trust, be followed by surveys of industries covered by the activities of the Association and by corresponding publications in the regional languages of the province.

Mr. V. L. Mehta then referred to the organisation and progress of Weavers' Co-operatives, Adivasi Societies and Ghani-oil Industry.

CO-ORDINATING BODY.

"It is the desire of the Government and of co-operators to help in moulding the primary units, the local federations and the apex body into a well-knit, well-disciplined organisation.

"I propose briefly to address myself only to just one aspect of the question, namely, the provision of finance for industrial co-operatives of various descriptions. Should such finance be provided by district associations, or district central co-operative banks or the Provincial Association? When the producers' movement was in its very rudimentary stages, a proposal was mooted for the starting of a producers' bank. In the undivided province of the Punjab, they had industrial co-operative banks, and so had undivided Bengal.

FINANCE CORPORATION

"Although at its last session, the Provincial Co-operative Conference recommended the formation of such a bank for this province, this recommendation has not been accepted by the Government.

"The Government has, however, approved the proposal of starting industrial co-operative banks for a few districts from which there was keen demand for such an organisation. The reason why an institution at the apex is not deemed necessary is that the Government proposes to establish, as early as circumstances permit, a provincial industrial finance corporation on the lines of the All-India Corporation that has been brought into existence by the Central Government. The Provincial Corporation is intended, principally, to provide financial facilities to small-scale and minor industries and will have a separate section devoted to cottage industries. In view of this, it is obvious that no apex industrial co-operative bank will be needed."

People IN THE NEWS

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay visited His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal at 'Bikaner House'

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh, attended by Mr. R. S. Modi, A.-D.-C. left for Ganeshkhind "en route" to Mahableshwar.

★

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, Government of Bombay, will leave for Delhi by air on Monday (May 16) and return to Bombay on Friday (May 20).

★

DR. GILDER FOR BARDOLI

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, will leave for Bardoli on the night of May 18 and return to Bombay on the morning of May 20.

★

MR. SHANKARRAO DEO

HYDERABAD, May 14, (U.P.I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary to the Indian National Congress, who is on a visit to the State, returned to Hyderabad today after visiting Parbhani and Mander.

★

MR. V. P. MENON

NEW DELHI, May 14, (U.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the Ministry of States, will visit Travancore and Cochin States on May 20 and May 24 respectively to finalise the negotiations to effect an early integration of the States into a single unit.

★

MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

TEHERAN, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister, arrived here with his wife by air from Bagdad today, on an official visit.

Pakistan embassy staff, Persian Foreign Ministry members led by the Minister, Ali Ashgar Hekmat, diplomats from Muslim countries, and the British Ambassador, welcomed the Premier at the airport.

Cancellation Of O. G. L. Hits British Exporters

DEMAND FOR EARLY STATEMENT ON TRADE POLICY WITH INDIA

LONDON, May 13 (UPI)—British exporters who have suffered a damaging set-back from the sudden cancellation of Open General Licence for imports by India strongly feel that they are entitled for an early British statement on financial and trade policy with India.

It is satisfactory to know, they say, that Cripps did not actually request cancellation, but that he merely refused to release additional sterling in excess of those allotted for the current period.

They argue that there is no intelligent way for stemming the decline in the total British exports much less the reverse process as desired by the Government unless exporters are given some idea of the sterling resources of their potential and the existing customers. According to them it is absurd that trade relation between India and Britain should be jolted out of gear only because some officials failed to plan ahead.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, May 13.

Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher. Bids for the expiring May delivery receded two cents but offerings were held seven cents per pound higher. All other positions ruled unchanged. In the cash market, offerings of spot lampong were held between 86-1/2 and 87 cents per pound.

Interest in the shipment positions remained negligible.

Closing prices included: May 82-89 cents; July/September 85 cents nom; October, 81 cents nom; December 76 cents nom; January 62 cents bid; March 51 bid.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Previous Closing	32.79
Today's Opening	32.58
Difference	—21
Today's Closing	32.62
Difference	—17

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 14.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Jeth	180	6
Gold Jeth	115	2
Silver Bullion	180	0
Silver Mint	180	0
Gold Ready	116	10
Sovereign	74	12
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	626	0

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, May 14.

Wheat 24/8 22, Gram 14/8, Barley 14, Maize 13, Bajra 17/8, Juwar 16/8, Guwar 11/12, Peas Ready 13/6, Jeth 13, Bhadon 13/3, Arhar Ready 13/9, Jeth 13/5, Bhadon 13/9, Moong 20/8, Urd 18, Masoor 13/4 16, Sarson 26/10, Taraseed 23 21, Mustard Oil 74, Oilcake 8/12, Groundnut 17/8, Cottonseed 15/8, Oats 10, Methi 17/8, Bardana Ready White 125, Red 100, Asuj 95, September 10, Silver 174/12, Gold 114, Quiet. Gur Ready 15/12, 14/12, Jeth 13/12, Fagan 11/2/9, Crystal 31, Khandsari 23 30.

WOOL TOP PRICES

NEW YORK, May 13.

Wool tops closed steady, five points higher to ten points lower. May was quoted at 154, 155.5; July 148.5, 149.5; October 142, 143; December 139, 140; March 1950, 136.5, 137; May 1950, 135, 136.

10-DAY CLOSURE OF S. INDIAN MILLS

Cut In Electric Supply

COIMBATORE May 13, (U.P.I.): The Scuthern India Textile Millowners' Association has recommended to its 32 member mills to close down for 10 days immediately or at least before May 15.

This closure of the mills has been necessitated by the cut in the supply of electric power from the Pykara electricity system. Coimbatore, due to the critical water reserve position in the electricity system.

JAMES O'BRIEN IN CALCUTTA

New York's "Goodwill Ambassador"

CALCUTTA, May 14 (A.P.I.): New York city's "Goodwill Ambassador" Mr. James J. O'Brien, who is on a round-the-world tour by air, arrived in Calcutta last night from Bangkok.

Mr. O'Brien's tour has been organised in celebration of the "World Trade Week" by New York and he has been sent on his mission by the Mayor of that City.

Described as "father knickerbocker" (the Nickname of the city of New York, just as Uncle Sam is that of the U. S. A.) Mr. O'Brien will leave for Delhi in the evening. The Calcutta Corporation will present him with an address of welcome this afternoon.

Mr. O'Brien is secretary of the department of public works of the city of New York.

Karl Sommer

NUREMBERG, May 14 (PTI-Reuter).—General Lucius Clay, United States Military Governor, has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on S.S. Officer, Karl Sommer, at his Nuremberg trial with General Oswald Pohl, former Chief of Concentration camps

Britain's Free Grant Of £20 Million To Malaya

Compensation For War Damage

LONDON, May 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, stated today that the Government is to offer a free grant of £20 million toward Malaya's war damage compensation scheme, in place of £10 million offered in April last year.

Mr. Creech Jones, stating this in a written parliamentary answer, added that the new offer was "in view of increased burdens which Malaya has had to bear since 1948.

An interet-free loan of approximately £ 18,500,000 to be repaid, to the extent that it is taken up, in equal annual instalment over 20 years starting in 1956, will also be made available if required.

"Parliamentary approval for the necessary provision will be sought in due course. These sums together with certain assets available to the Malayan Government should be broadly sufficient to finance a scheme of the order which is agreed to be necessary", the reply said.

"If the proceeds from Japanese reparations, as yet unknown, are insufficient to fill any remaining gap, and if the Malayan Government are in difficulties in completing the scheme, the Government have undertaken to considre further assistance sympatethically", Mr. Creech Jones stated.

The offer, which is final, is conditional on the Government being satisfied that the scheme as finally put into effect is an effective instrument of rehabilitation.

The Colonial office stated tonight that the total of direct free gifts made or offered by the Government to Malaya since the war now amounts to over £31 million.

In addition, the Government agreed last year to bear the net cost of the military administration in Malaya from the surrender of Japan until the restoration of the civil Government in April, 1946, which amounted to approximately £7 million.

EXECUTION OF GANAPATHY

MOSCOW "TRUD" COMMENT

MOSCOW, May 13 (PTI-Reuter)—Trud, the Russian trade union newspaper, today said the execution of S. R. Ganapathy, Chairman of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, and the killing of his successor, P. G. M. Veera Senan, were "two terrible fresh episods in the war British imperialism is waging against the Malayan peoples.

Ganapathy was hanged on May 4 in the prison of Kuala Lumpur and Veerasenan, according to a police statement, was killed last week by a Gurkha patrol while fleeing with Chinese from a guerilla camp in Negri Sembilan.

The article, quoted by Moscow Radio, said: "The British bourgeois press, which insolently calls the people taking part in the National Liberation Movement in Malaya nothing less than terrorists, told of how 70 Malayan insurgents taken prisoners were hanged and reported details of the bombing of an insurgent camp where there were women and children.

The article concludes, "The workers of the world are filled with indignation at the action taken against the leaders of the Malayan trade unions."

Lesser Carnage In March

SINGAPORE, May 14, (PTI-Reuter): Fewer civilians and police were killed in the Malay States during March than in any month, since the emergency was proclaimed last June according to figures released here officially today.

Fifty-five bandits, 19 civilians and 11 policemen were killed in the month. So far 601 bandits, 401 civilians and 152 policemen have been killed, 254 bandits wounded (of which 78 were captured) and 328 captured.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 13, (A. P. I.): The 53 day old strike in the Praga Tools Corporation is to end as a result of the workers decision taken at a meeting here this evening.

U. S. Loan To Franco Spain

ITALY TO BE INTERMEDIARY

PARIS, May 13. (U.P.I.): It is reliably understood that the Italian Government has decided to grant credit to Franco Spain of 14.000 million lire. At the same time, the New York Export-Import Bank in its turn has promised the Italian Government a grant of credit in dollars for the same amount.

Political circles here believe that the U.S. financiers do not care about people's criticism by openly helping Franco and are trying to do it by indirect process.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN ASSAM

GAUHATI, May 13 (A.P.I.): Fifteen persons were arrested yesterday by the police in the Belitola group of villages, six miles from Gauhati, which have been declared a 'disturbed" area by the Government.

Some of the arrested persons are alleged to be the "ring leaders" of the agrarian trouble in the area in the last few months, said to have been "Communist-inspired".

The peasants in the villages were reported on several occasions to have attacked landlords visiting their land, and once a crowd of women armed with groomsticks attacked a police party in order to free some of their arrested menfolk.

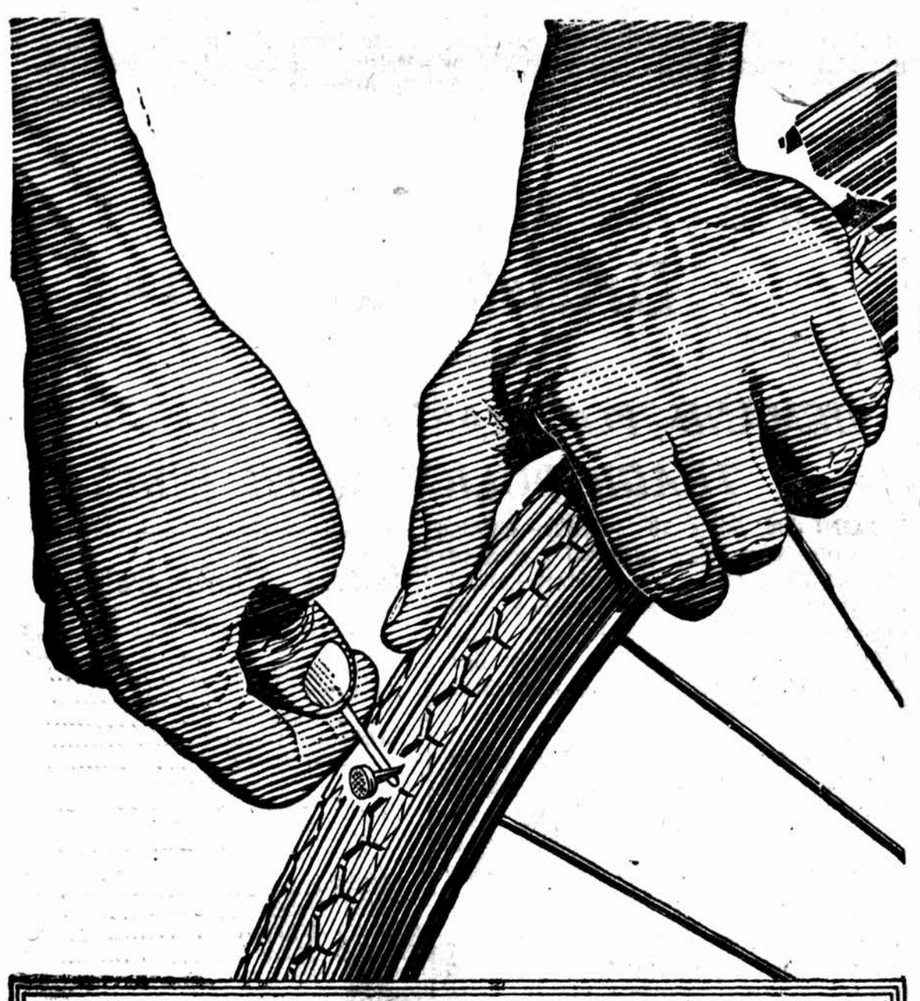
The area was declared to be "disturbed" by the Assam Government under section 15 of the police act on account of "activities of certain elements which are prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order of the locality".

Museum To Be Erected To Display Gandhiji's Works

NEW DELHI, May 14 (A.P.I.): A permanent museum displaying Mahatma Gandhi's relics and works connected with him will be established in India shortly, it is learnt here.

The Board of Trustees of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, which discussed the scheme at its meeting here on Tuesday last, had authorised the Executive Committee of the Trust to recommend a suitable site for the location of the museum.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, has been deputed by the Board to collect books, writings and other literature by or about Mahatma Gandhi from India and abroad for the museum. He has also been asked to initiate steps for keeping intact places closely connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life.



TEXT OF INDIAN RESOLUTION ON S. AFRICA BEFORE U. N. ASSEMBLY

FLUSHING MEADOWS, May 13 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The following is the text of the Indian resolution before the General Asembly (as recommended by Political Committee) on the treatment of Indians in south Africa.

"The General Assembly, having considered the communication made by the Government of India to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated July 12, 1948.

"Mindfull of the preamble of its charter and of the provisions relating to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in articles (3), article 13 (1), article 55 (c), article 56, and article 62 of the charter.

"Having regard to its resolution of November 19, 1946 against racial persecution and discrimination and resolution dated December 10, 1948 proclaiming a universal declaration of human rights, which entitles every one to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration without distinction of any kind such a race, colour etc.

"Recalling paragraphs one and two of its resolution of December 8, 1946.

"Is of the opinion that the treatment of persons of Indian and Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the charter and the resolutions of the Assembly and the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments.

"Recommends that a commission containing representatives of three members of the United Nations, one to be elected by the two representatives so nominated be appointed.

(1) To study the situation arising out of the treatment of persons of Indian and Pakistan origin in South Africa,

(2) To report to the fourth session of the Assembly the result of its study and submit recommendations for the solution of the problem".

The following is the French-Mexican resolution:

"The General Assembly, taking note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, as well as of considerations put forward by the Government of the Union and, having examined the matter, "invite the government of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to enter into discussions at the Round Table Conference, taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations and the declaration of human rights.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: CENTRE OF LEARNING FOR 1000 YEARS

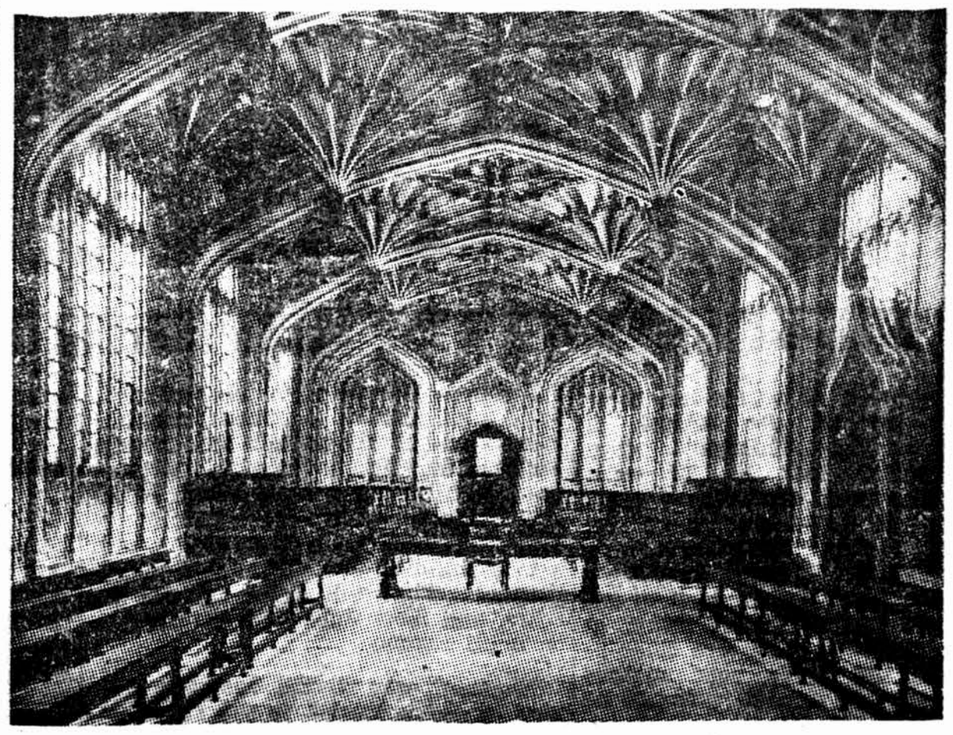
By Professor W. A. Pantin, M. A.

For nearly a thousand years Oxford has been a centre of learning, and by its quiet example has taught dignity and love of learning to the youth of Britain.

It was one of the first universities to be established in the Continent of Europe, and the authentic history of the university begins in 1133. The earliest college was that known as University, founded in 1249. Oxford has always concentrated more than her sister University of Cambridge on what she herself describes as the "humaner letters"—theology and philosophy and the classics.

Through the centuries, numbers of men have left the University to make and maintain distinguished careers. More than half of Britain's Prime Ministers were Oxford men.

In this article Professor W. A. Pantin, Fellow and Lecturer in History at Oriel College, Oxford, describes the founding of the University, and its special contribution to the educational system.



Oxford University: Interior view of the Divinity School.

OXFORD University stands for two things that Englishmen prize highly: ancient tradition and freedom. In the first place it is one of the oldest existing Universities in the world, and one of the very few that have survived continuously from the middle ages without losing independence, endowments and ancient buildings. Like Paris and Bologna, the schools of Oxford originated in the great revival of learning in the twelfth century. Unlike later Universities, Oxford had no founder; it just grew up spontaneously as a guild of masters, which afterwards received recognition and privileges from Popes and Kings. In the second place, it has always been a free and self-governing institution; while it is very much a public institution, performing a great national work, it has never been in any sense of State university.

Home Of Philosophy

During the middle ages, the university was regarded primarily as an organ of the Church; its purpose was mainly to provide a constant supply of theologians and prelates to instruct and govern the Church. Oxford, like Paris, has always concentrated more on more abstract or humanistic subjects—such as theology, philosophy, the classics, and (in more modern times) history. In particular Oxford has always been a great home of Artistotelian philosophy, ever since the thirteenth century.

There are three outstanding periods in the intellectual history of Oxford. The first is the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the schoolmen were busy making Aristotle intelligible to the Latins".

The second great age was the seventeenth century, when the full effects of the Renaissance, were at length felt, after the troubled period of the Reformation. After the torper of the eighteenth century, the third great period opened at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a period of religious and intellectual revival of university reform, and of new subjects and methods of study. This third age may be said to have lasted to our own day.

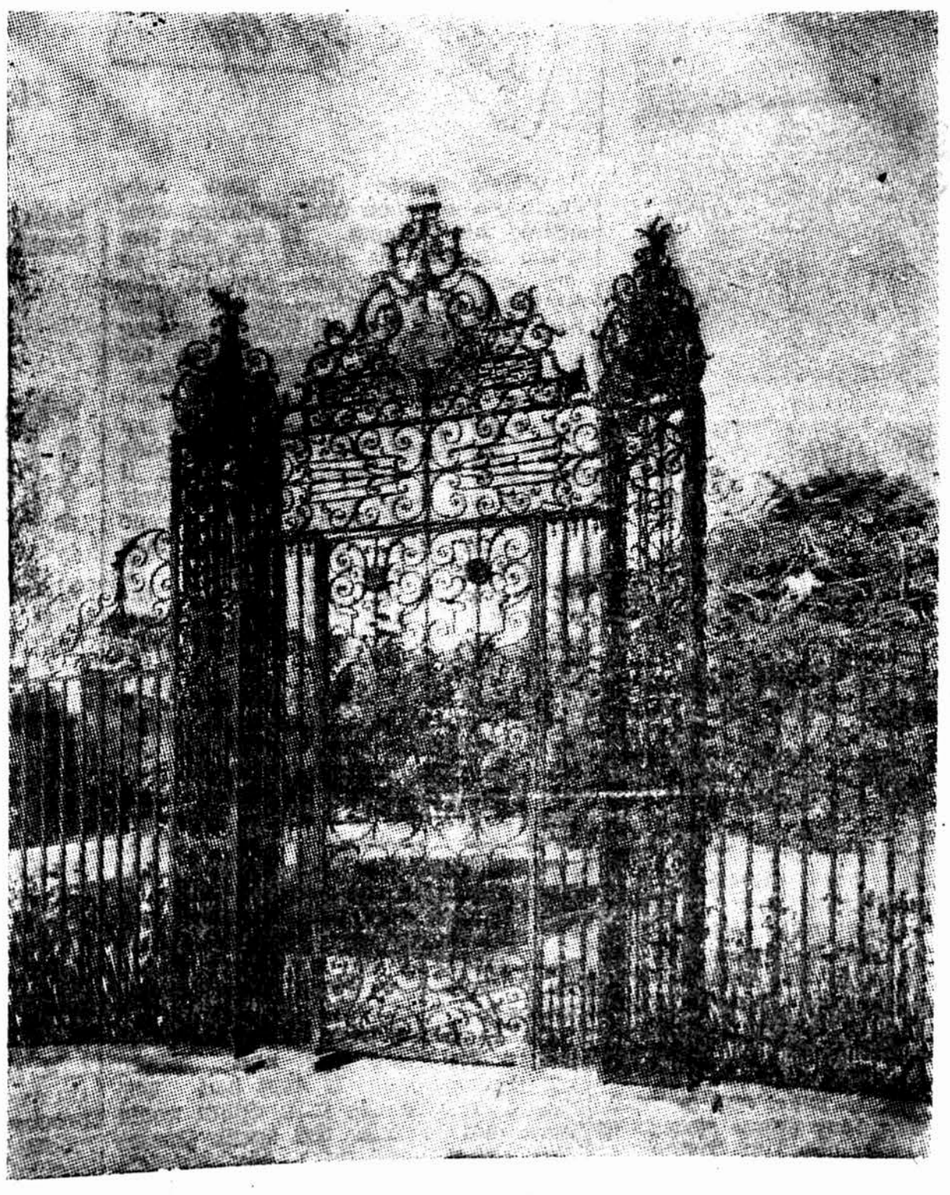
Since the middle of the last century, scientific studies have made great progress in Oxford, and the scientific institutes and laboratories are continually expanding; but natural science as a whole is still less influential here than at Cambridge, and the more abstract and humanistic subjects still hold the ground. There is however little historical justification for regarding Oxford as the home of lost causes or its scholars as secluded "escapists"; on the contrary, Oxford men, from the middle ages onwards, have always passionately believed that their theories and studies are highly relevant to contemporary problems.

A Tradition And A Way Of Life

Oxford University represents not only an intellectual tradition, but also a particular way of life. The most striking feature of modern Oxford, which distinguishes it from th more recently founded English universities and from European universities, is the collegiate system: to a large extent, the university consists of a federation of colleges. The colleges house all the students, and supply the teaching and administrative staffs; thus for instance the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the practical governor of the university, is held by the heads of the colleges in rotation. The three earliest colleges, University, Balliol and Merton Colleges, were founded about the middle of the thirteenth century, and others were founded throughout the medieval and Renaissance periods.

In medieval Oxford, the colleges were much less important than they later became. The great majority of men, both graduates and students, were not members of the colleges, but lived scattered about the city in lodging houses known as "halls". The University for long had no property or even buildings of its own, and had to use churches or hired rooms for lectures and other university functions.

The colleges at first existed to promote what we should call post-graduates, known as "Fellows", who were studing theology or philosophy



Oxford University: New College garden gate.

It might take a man fifteen years to become a Doctor of Theology, and so these post-graduate "Fellowships" were very necessary. There is only one college in Oxford which still retains its medieval character, and consists of Fellows only, with no undergraduates—that is All Souls College.

The great change took place in the sixteenth century, when a regulation was made requiring all undergraduate to become members of one or other graduate studies; that is to say, they supported a small number of of the colleges, and so the colleges became what they are now, mainly places of residence and instruction for young students, and not merely homes of post-graduate study. At Oxford University there are now 23 colleges, each containing from about 100 to 200 students, and 4 colleges for women students. The cost of maintenance at Oxford is admittedly heavy, but this is mitigated by the existence of numerous scholarships; at least half of the students receive some kind of scholarship or grant, either from the colleges themselves or from the state, local councils or other public bodies.

Tutorial System

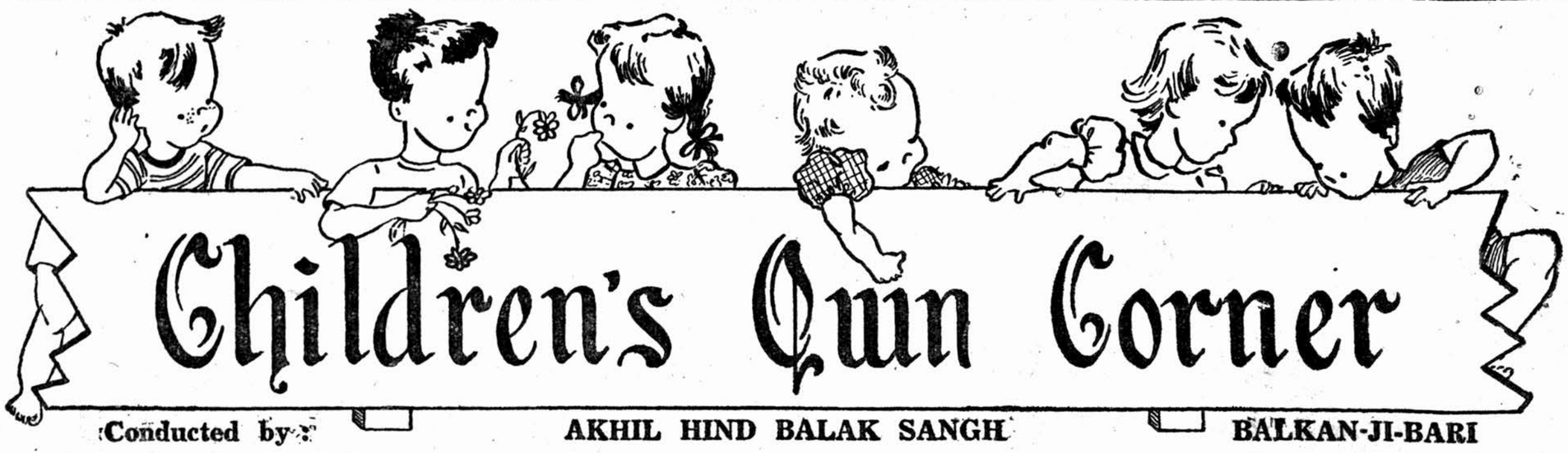
Another characteristic feature of modern Oxford is the tutorial system. The methods of teaching have naturally varied from age to age. In the middle ages, instruction was provided publicly by the university, partly by means of the lectures given by the masters and doctors, who commented on the prescribed texts, and partly by means of disputations. At the end of the middle ages, and still more in the Renaissance period, these public lectures and disputations came to be supplemented more and more by private lectures and tuition given inside the colleges; and every student was put under the charge of a "tutor", one of the Fellows of the discipline, and at one time had charge of his money, bought his clothes, and so forth. From this there gradually arose the modern tutorial system. The main feature of this system is that each student goes to his tutor once or twice a week, with a written composition, for which a course of reading has been prescribed. Lectures are also attended, but they are really supplementary to the private tuition. The tutorial system is laborious for the tutor, but it ensures personal attention to each pupil, and at the same time teaches him the need for self-reliance and self-discipline, since he is left very much to himself to organise his work. It also means that libraries are more important than lecture rooms Every college has its own library, the accumulation of centuries, beginning with medieval manuscripts and incunabula, and ending with modern textbooks; and there is the Bodleian, one of the great libraries of the world, founded at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Oxford has always been self-governing. In the midle ages the executive officials were the Chancellor and the two Proctors. Since the end of the middle ages the Chancellor has come to be a non-resident patron, a statesman or other great man, and the real Governor of the University is the Vice-Chancellor, assisted by the Proctors and an elected body known as the Hobdomandal Council. The Proctors, among many other duties are responsible for enforcing discipline among the students, and for this purpose perambulate the streets of the city every night. The ultimate legislating and governing authority, however, is and always has been the whole body of resident and teaching graduates, the Masters and Doctors assembled in Congregation. In the same way, the colleges are self-governing, the governing body consisting of all the Fellows of the Colleges (who are mostly tutors and professors), under the presidency of the head of the college.

That Oxford Spirit

Oxford has shown at various times a capacity for self-reform as well as self-Government. A remarkable movement for the internal reform of the University was begun about 1800 by three heads of colleges, who began by initiating the modern system of honours examinations. The reforms they began were continued by the various Royal Commissions appointed by the Government to deal with the Universities from 1850 onwards (the last was in 1922)

The life of the University has been gradually transformed by many changes, great and small; by the introduction of new studies, the natural sciences, modern history, modern languages, economics and so forth; by the admission of women students to the University. The future may raise great problems, but Oxford need not fear to meet them, if she is true to her ancient traditions and her ancient inspiration. "Dominus illuminatio mea", her motto runs, humble and confident, echoing the psalmist; 'Dominus illuminatio mea, et salus mea: quem timebo?"



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

A large number of letters has come expressing joy at the revival of "PUSHPA — The Children's Own Paper". For the last 12 - 13 years "Pushpa" has been a source of great inspiration to us — And what an amount of lasting friendships were made through it. I know, how eager many of you have always been to get "Pushpa" — and whenever, owing to different difficulties, there was delay in bringing out its issues, your anxious enquiries were an enough evidence of your deep feelings for it.

Some of the friends of "Pushpa" who thought that they were doing it a good turn, however, were successful in giving it a big blow — so that its fate has been hanging in a balance throughout the whole last year and a half, — and even now, we cannot be quite sure about its future..... I feel pained that the issues of "Pushpa" were not despatched to you since November 1947, .. and how could they be?

In spite of such irregularities, we went on receiving fresh enquiries and subscriptions — and the worst of it all was that most of them were not officially acknowledged, and some were refused. So, very unsystematic was our Management! In a way, that only was possible, for your Dada may desire to be helpful in any manner, out the next issue as a bumper number for six months — January to June 1949 — and it will contain lots of good material and also a complete report of the last All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Worker's Conference and the "Children's Week" celebrations held at Delhi, with a large number of pictures and photographs. That will finish up our arrears, and from July 1949, we hope to be quite regular.

"Pushpa" was started with the purpose of doing service to the rising generation of our country. To what extent it has been successful in its efforts, may well be judged by you. All I can say is that "Pushpa" has been doing its best to achieve its object, and I trust, it has been faithfully imparting "education and entertainment" (according to our motto) to the boys and girls, thus helping them to be the worthy citizens of our Dear Motherland. With the present Editorial Board, "Pushpa" is in very safe hands, and let us hope that no longer will its progress be imperilled.

The latest special "Bapuji" Number of "Pushpa" contains some very breautiful and so far unpublished photographs of Mahatma Gandhi. Shri R. K. Prabhu has written an editorial on "How shall the children of India be worthy of the love that their beloved

Use of diathermy or electric heat treatment for the healing of tissues is one of the many hospital services available in the United States at low cost to 40.000.000 million members of non-profit medical insurance agencies.

but he cannot be useful in "business" matter wherein he is more or less an utter failure.

Being a born optimist and firmly believing that everything that happens is for some good which may not necessarily be realised at the moment, I have always been feeling that even out of the ashes of the present "Pushpa," a new "Pushpa" would some day be born. And well, you will be glad to know that Mrs. Ichabai Ranchhoddas, like her husband Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam, has interested herself in the journal, and has undertaken herself in the journal, and has undertaken to keep its torch burning.....

So here we are: The November 1947 and Decembe: 1947 issues of Volume XII, and the Special "Bapuji" Number as Volume XIII have been despatched already. We hope to bring Bapu showered on them?" Then there is an article on "Bapu" by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Associate Editor, Miss Nooru Peermahomed has tried to answer the question, "For what did Mahatma live and die?" Shri V. S. Sundaram has described the journey of Bapuji's "ashes" from Delhi to Allahabad. Shri Krishnan has affirmed that "Bapu Lives." There are some anecdotes from Bapuji's life, and certain questions which give his history. A Disciple has written "You are his torch-bearers." Besides, there are some letters of Bapuji to children, his sayings and his views regarding education, etc. The issue full of pictures from page to page, and is available on sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. The Annual subscripsion of the journal is Rupees Three only, which also may be sent to the same address.

ROUND THE WORLD

A journey round the world on a library ticket is the happy idea of the children's librarian at El Paso on the borders of the United States and Mexico. During holiday time all library readers receive a ticket listing twelve groups of books chosen to represent all parts of the world, and readers promise to read one each week.

Children meet during the holidays to talk over the books, and the Mayor presents certificates to those who show the most knowledge. During school term the enterprising libraians of El Paso keep in touch with their readers by a series of radio story programmes which are relayed to the schools.

It is an excellent idea,, and a reminder in these days of restricted travel that we all can journey afar in books —in a poet's words" in realms of gold"!

HARD TASK

Sammy Simple was writing a letter to a friend when his Mother looked over his shoulder.

"What awful grammar!" She exclaimed. "I know" said Sammy. "But how can I write grammer with a pen like this"—

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Rao Saheb N. N. Iyer, Secretary, Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari, arranged a film show. For little children in the Wadia Hospital at Parel. The children very much enjoyed the show and look forward to more such shows whenever possible.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Kutiyana (Saurashtra) has sports on Saturdays and children's meetings on Sundays. Its President Shri Totaram Valecha, and its Scretary Shri Fatch Chand are enthusiastic workers. They have started a library, a reading room and a manuscript magazine, called "Balak". They propose to start a children's Museum soon.

The Ajmer Balkan-ji-Bari has elected the following office-bearers: President —Shrimurti Mohini Lalchand, Vice-President—Shri Dipchandra Tilokchand Secretary—Shri Nihal M. Naryani, Assistant Secretary—Shri Narain Das, Treasurer—Miss Ishwari Hari Sundar, and Managing Committee Members—Miss Tara Lakhani, Miss Leela Behu Shri Tikam Narivani and Shri Lachhman Panjabi.

Bombay and Suburban Kalkan-ji-Bari Parties have been allowed permission to use the bathing beach at the Government House, Grounds on May 15, June 5 and 19, July 10 and 17, and August 14 and 28. The necessary persission letter is available from the Office Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

You too join the Balkan-ji-Bari today! Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar —Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always.

JAI HIND

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WEST opened the club king. Dummy's ace won and declarer considered his chances. If he won the spade finesse, he could afford to lose three heart tricks—provided the diamonds split. However, if West had the heart jack so that he needed to lose only two hearts, it was far safer to bang the ace-king of spades.

First, there was the chance that the queen might drop—a chance not much less likely than that the spade finesse would succeed. But even if it did not drop, if it were the only trump still outstanding, South could cash three high diamonds and ruff his fourth diamond in dummy. If the diamonds did not break, the enemy's ruff with the spade queen would cost only the trick they could make anyway

Of course, if declarer found he would have to lose three heart tricks, then he would have no choice but to play for the spade finesse and the diamond break. So South decided to test out the hearts before he made his decision. This risked nothing vital, for even if East had four hearts to the ace-king-jack, and four rounds were led, South's ruff of the fourth heart with the spade nine would be the equivalent of the spade finesse he would have to take anyway.

At the second trick, therefore, South led to his spade king and played the heart eight. If East had won this trick with the jack, South would have had to take the spade finesse and would have made his contract.. But while declarer had been deliberating, East too was thinking. So, instead of winning the first trick with the jack, he took it with the king. South ruffed the club return and, having apparently found that he would have to lose only two hearts, played "safe" by banging the spade ace. He wasn't a bit disturbed that the queen didn't drop—until when next he led the second heart and finessed dummy's nine, East calmly produced the jack that South had "located" in West's hand. East cashed the spade queen, and South couldn't avoid losing another heart to East's ace.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 7 6 5
♡ Q 10 9 2
◇ K 3 2
♣ A 10 2

WEST
♠ 3 2
♡ 5 4 3
◇ 7 6 4
♣ K Q J 9 8

EAST
♠ Q 8 4
♡ A K J
◇ J 10 9
♣ 7 6 5 3

SOUTH
♠ A K J 10 9
♡ 8 7 6
◇ A Q 8 5
♣ 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2◇	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

Talking of Books—

I MEET BERNARD SHAW

By Edward Hodgkin

LONDON, (By Air Mail):

A short time ago I had the chance of meeting a man, now over 90 years old who, in his youth, went to the first night of every Gilbert and Sullivan opera as it was produced. He was a personal friend of both Gilbert and Sullivan and of many other famous men of that age, and talked about them as though they died only yesterday.

Personal links of this sort with the past are always fascinating. Britain's most famous old man, who has already himself passed into the legend of history, has just given proof of his remarkable vitality by producing a new book at the age of 92. The man is Bernard Shaw, and his book, which is largely autobiographical, he calls SIXTEEN SELF SKETCHES. It is written with all the gusto and enjoyment of life which one expects of him.

Anyone with ambitions to become a writer ought to read Shaw's new book; he or she will find it very consoling. Shaw tells how, after he had left Ireland at the age of 20 and come to London to seek his fortune, it took him more than 10 years to achieve any success as an author. In the interval he had written five novels, all failures, and made only £ 15 out of free-lance journalism. But when he became a success he thoughly enjoyed it. "It is good fun having a lot of mony to throw about he says: "the only fun."

Spelling Reform

Like most of Shaw's remarks that last one is wild exaggeration. He has derived fun from more sources than almost anyone alive, and at the age of 92 he is still cutting and thrusting in verbal debate with all the agility of a twenty-year-old. The last few weeks have seen him loosing off a broadside or two in the columns of THE TIMES on the subject of spelling reform. He maintains that thousands of wasted hours could be saved if we pruned a few superfluous letters from English words as they are now spelt.

Then there was the case of Mr. Jack Eastaugh. Mr. Eastaugh is a stonemason of the village of Windlesham in Surrey, and he was bold enough to try to give Shaw a lesson in style. Shaw had ordered a stone for the grave of his former housekeeper, Mrs. Higgs, on which he wanted carved that she had " for many years kept the home and garden of Bernard Shaw at Ayot St. Lawrence, thereby setting him free to do the work he was fitted for."

Mr. Eastaugh disapproved of this wording. He believed it was wrong to end a sentence with a preposition, and he wrote to Shaw suggesting that the text should be switched round to avoid it. Back promptly came a pithy postcard from Shaw: "Stick to my text: it will save cutting five lines 'The work he was fitted for' is genuine vernacular English: 'the work for which he was fitted' is schoolmaster's bad English." But Mr. Eastaugh still thinks Shaw is wrong.

Two Famous Houses

Two of the most remarkable and beautiful old private houses in Britain will this summer, be open for all who care to come and visit them. These are Longleat in Wiltshire the seat of the Marquess of Bath and Penshurst in Kent, the seat of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley who won the Victoria Cross in Italy in World War II.

I can think of no better way of seeing England than to take a car and drive through the countryside to see one of these houses; It does not take more than an hour or two to reach them from London, and one can still do the round trip comfortably in a day by train, if no car is at hand. Those who take such a journey will find not a ruin or a museum, but a house that has been a home for the same family for hundreds of years, and that is as rich in history as Windsor Castle or the Tower of London.

At Longleat, for example, one can watch the story of 400 years unfold. The first building on the present site was a nunnery; then, at the end of the 16th century, the main part of the present house was built, in time for Queen Elizabeth to come and stay in it. In the 18th century the house was added to and the grounds remodelled. During the 19th century, the inside of the house was smartened up in the style then fashionable.

On the walls are portraits of the men and women who have lived and died there—paintings by Reynolds, Lawrence, Watts and other great British artists—as well as the works of Raphael and Titian, trophies from journeys abroad made in the past by art loving lords of Longleat. In the library are thousands of books and manuscript, illuminated medieval psalters and early folios of Shakespeare.

Romantic Young Men

Parts of Penshurst are even older than Longleat. The Baron's Hall—a huge room with a high timbered roof—dates from 1340 and in the middle of it there is still an open heart from which the smoke of burning logs used to curl up to escape through a vent in the timbers in the days before chimneys were thought of. It was in this house that Sir Philip Sidney, ancestor of the present Lord De L'Isle was born.

Sir Phillip was one of the most romantic and, by his contemporaries, the best loved of all the adventurous young men who thronged the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was poet, scholar, diplomat and soldier, and at all he did he excelled. There are probably few children in England who do not know the story of how Sidney, fatally wounded at the battle of Zutphen in Holland, and parched with thirst was being handed water to drink when he saw a badly wounded foot-soldier being carried by him. "Your need is greater than mine", said Sidney, handing him the water bottle. He was only 31 when he died.

The house where Sidney passed his childhood has changed little since his day and even the most unimpressionable visitor must feel something of the mellow influence of such a place. It is not a museeum; the house is still lived in; the chairs are to be sat in, the beds to be slept in and the vegetables in the gardens are grown to eat. But one does not have to be a personal friend of the family to enjoy it all. Great houses such as these have become part of every Englishman's heritage without losing that continuity that comes from belonging to the same family, year after year, century after century.

Tojo's Last Message To The World

STILL HELD UP BY U. S. ARMY AUTHORITIES

BY RAY FALK

TOJO'S "last message to the world" still is being help up by U. S. Army authorities, Dr. Shinjo Hanayama told the North American Newspaper Alliance in an exclusive interview.

Dr. Hanayama was the Buddhist priest who spent the last hours with Tojo and six other major Japanese war criminals hanged last December.

Dr. Hanayama, said, Tojo told him the contents of a letter addressed jointly to the priest, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, and Mr. G. E. Blewett of Philadelphia, Tojo's Japanese and American lawyers, respectively.

This letter, according to Dr. Hanayama, contains the following advice and requests:

1. Japanese purged from public life for aiding in the war effort should be reinstated. The hanging of himself and of the other major war criminals atoned fully for Japan's war responsibilities.

2. In view of the present world situation Japan cannot remain unarmed. It is good that Japan renounced war in her new constitution, but if the rest of the world does not disarm, the Japanese will be forced to rearm.

3. If a new Japanese army and navy are set up, they should not follow the old pattern. In the past, the military establishments reported directly to the Emperor, by-passing the Prime Minister. Tojo envisaged a military controlled by the Government.

4. The new Japanese army should have cultural education, instead of being taught military lore exclusively. Soldiers should be given courses in culture and religion, so that they should not again commit atrocities.

5. Tojo asked the American and Japanese Governments to look after the families of the Japanese war dead, since these men were not responsible for the war.

Tojo warned the United States that if they occupy Japan too long, the people will lose their trust in the Americans. He counselled the occupation to conduct its activities in such a way as to minimize anti-American sentiment and to make the Japanese work with them willingly.

Tojo added that he lost the war, because he lost the trust of the Oriental people.

The former Prime Minister had planned to write a letter to the Allied authorities, presumably Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. Commander in Japan, but later changed his mind.

Other letters of Tojo to his wife are still undelivered. Dr. Hanayama asked an official at Sugamo Prison—where Tojo was hanged—for the letter addressed to him, but was told that it was being held up.

"Letters of war criminals often contain poems written in highly philosophical language—difficult for common people to understand", Dr. Hanayama concluded.

INDIAN DANCING THROUGH AGES

(Continued from page 6)

danallur, Tanjore district. The late Kalika Bindad in Maharaj opened a Poet Vallthol of Kerala Kala Mandiram has revived Kathakali dance (dance-drama) and Sjt. Shivkumar brothers are running Manipuri dance school.

The most well-known among these is Pandanallur Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai, the father of Bharat-Natya. His school is training young men and women in the art of ancient Nritya in strict accordance with ancient Bharat Natya Shastra. Pillay is now about ninety years of age, and most of his pupils are renowned dancers like, Rukmini Devi, and Shanta, Ram Gopal and Tara Chowdhary.

Interpretation

BHARAT Natya, the art from which all typically Indian forms of dancing have sprung, traces its origin to the Vedas. The Syllaoles of the word Bharata are the initials of its three essential elements—Bhava, Raga and Tala, Samgita-Music is complete only when these are blended Bhava the Inner Feelings Nourishing one or other of the nine Rasas aesthetic emotions.

Raga-Melody:

Tala-Time or Rhythmic Pulsation.

Abhinaya (expression) of Bhava is Kathak dance school in Lucknow. fourfold.

Angika, Vachika, Sattvika and Aharya Angika include expression through gesture of the limbs. Vachika is expression through voice, Sattvka is bodily expression of feeling—one versed in Sativika will smile, shed tears, andvividly portray the whole gamut of emotions. Aharya is expression through ornament and costume together with weapons tools and other personal equipment of the person portrayed by the dancer.

The only form of Samgita in which all its elements find full expression is the Dance.

In Nritya, the dancer portrays a simple incident in the lives of the great heroes and heroines of ancient India, as narrated in the epics of the Ramanaya, the Maha Bharata the Brhat Katha and Puranas like Srimad Bhagvata. Though Raga and Tala are essential to Nritya, the dominant element is 'Bhava'—emotion.

Nritya is the Cosmic aspect of Bharat-Natya. Its essence is pure Tala or Rhythm. or Lasya. In this pure form of Dance, the Natya Drama does not enter. It is rather a dance for the release of pure energy.

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The burglars were busy in the store. "Look at the price of these suits," said Bill. "Downright robbery, I call it."

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, telegraphed: "Isaiah 9, 6." Which passage begins: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, unfamiliar with the Scriptures, said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds and six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"

The new typist was woefuly inefficient, but such a lovely creature that her employer could not find it in his heart to be harsh with her. Just now she was burrowing madly in the files, a troubled frown creasing her beautiful brow.

"Lost something?" asked her employer, quite needlessly.

"Yes," the girl cried in an exasperated voice.

"Well, it can't be that serious," said her employer, bent on soothing the ruffled feelings of his lovely typist.

"But it is," she cried. "This time it's my lunch!"

Little Pat was an interested spectator while the Customs officer was going carefully through her mother's luggage.

When he got to the last case in which several newly-purchased bottles of perfume were concealed Pat clapped her hands.

"Oh, Mummy," she cried, excitedly, "he's getting warm, isn't he?"

Let us talk it over —

DOG DOES NOT EAT DOG. BUT WOMAN?

The anti-Hindu Code Bill campaign which is being gingered up by a female of the species makes one seriously ponder over the question set above! Down through the corridors of time, woman has been unwittingly doing much wrong to her own sex. But that was inevitable, considering her lack of education and knowledge which resulted in her inability to think independently.

All those years woman had to accept the man-made moral codes which he had taken good care to prop up with the support of religion. The moment there was the slightest deviation from the strictly laid down code of conduct, it was her tongue that started wagging first. She had plenty of leisure to let her tongue loose as she had no serious occupation calling for the exercise of her intellectual powers. Moreover, she easily overlooked the fact that there always had to be a man to lead the woman up the garden path. So complete was her acceptance of the "man can do no wrong" dictum foisted upon society by a son of Adam! All this sinning against herself was understandable in the old context of our social order. But if woman still continues doing so in the year of grace 1949, one has to guard against her in the same manner as one does against a person showing signs of mental perversity.

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The huge crowds which the fair advocate of orthodoxy is attracting should not be lightly dismissed as urchins who gather round a madman. For those who flocked to listen to the heart-pourings of Princess Prabhavati were not crowds but pundits progressives' and the elite of society. It would be a grave folly to under-estimate the appeal of her arguments in view of the public utterances made by the Presidents of the Constituent Assembly and the Indian National Congress "vis-a-vis" the Hindu Law Code Bill. Promoters of the Bill and champions of human equality should stir themselves betimes; otherwise the day is sure to come when they would grieve their inaction.

Women's organisations in particular are in honour bound to launch a counter campaign in favour of the Bill while there's still time before the Bill is taken up for discussion in the Central Legislature. It is clear that a revolutionary measure of this type will not have a smooth passage in a House which could not give its consent to make cognizable an offence violating the Child Marriage Act which itself was passed by the same legislators. The fact that *such offences are made cognizable in some of the provinces apparently did not carry weight with them. A goodly number of our law-makers go to the extent of challenging the competency of the House to pass a Bill affecting religious feelings of the millions.*

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This so-called concern for religious faith is a camouflage to cover the anxiety about the vested interests which are directly threatened by the provisions of the Hindu Code Bill. It would not take long to give them the lie by pointing out to them such provinces as Madras, Bombay and the C. P. which have already passed laws making divorce permissible and prohibiting bigamous marriages. The Bill for the codification of Hindu Law incorporates both these principles which the protectors of religion fear may spell moral chaos and may therefore be resented by the populace. However, in the absence of any popular demonstration against the laws of divorce aned monogamy enacted in some parts of the country, their plea makes no sense.

Apart from these considerations, it is also argued that the women's institutions which have demanded the reforms have overlooked the repurcussions they may have on women's character and moral status, while keeping in view only the economic freedom that will result from them. And this is the rub of the whole problem. It is not so much the principle of monogamy or the right to divorce that is hurting the champions of the old order as the rights of inheritance and ownership of property that will be granted to women. The latter strike at the root of the social structure raised on false moral values.

Persons like Princess Prabhavati Raje, who have appeared from the blue as it were leave one doubtful about their real intentions. It all looks like inspired propaganda. The plea for the maintenance of the "status quo" (which springs from the feudalistic way of thinking) in religion shows gross ignorance about the inherent strength that of assimilation—of the Hindu religion. It survived because it has never been rigid and now when social convulsions are taking place, it cannot remain static. That is plain logic!

—*Leela*

Science Aids The Housewife

Systematic Survey May Lead To Cheaper Gadgets

BY MICHAEL GRANT

Two professors and 50 medical students are making domestic history in Britain. Professor Mackintosh, Dean of the London School of Hygiene, is directing research to alleviate the daily strain of housework. Under his direction 50 medical students will watch housewives at work in various types of homes. From their observations new labour-saving and simpler methods of performing routine tasks may be evolved, and — what is even more important — manufacturers will learn from the best scientific authority what they should do to reduce the daily drudgery of the housewife, who is "customer number one" throughout the world.

Birmingham University is co-operating with London University in the study of domestic problems. Professor Zuckerman, of Birmingham, has already designed an apparatus which, if worn by a woman, records the daily strain imposed by household duties

Complete kitchen equipment in one unit—an exhibit at the National Association of Home Builders held recently in Chicago. The electric refrigerator is shown at the lower left. The unit is also equipped with a sink, pantry shelves, and drawers for cutlery and other kitchen utensils.

The new apparatus is a gadget design to fit over her shoulders and to test her strains as she performs the ever-recurrent chores.

Plans are ready for studying her average measurements in relation to furniture and kitchen equipment, and her psychological reactions to housework. Thus, Britain will give industry a scientific lead in the manufacture of household appliances to relieve housewives' fatigue.

It would be wrong to think that Britain's manufacturers have done nothing in the past to help women with their housework. Many gadgets already obtainable make the housework considerably easier, and some of them are sold at very reasonable prices. All of them have been produced by the isolated efforts of individual manufacturers rather than as the result of a systematic survey of the manifold tasks connected with daily housework. Such a survey, supported by scientific research, might create the basis of powerful industries to supply by cheap mass production all the gadgets which, by mechanising the house, may open a new era for family life.

Before going to bed, for example, Mrs. Smith can set the automatic tea-maker made by the British Vaccum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, England, which rings a buzzer in the morning to tell her that tea has been made. The clock sets an electric kettle boiling, pours the hot water into the teapot, lights a lamp and rings a buzzer, the signal to "please get up and have your tea". Meanwhile, the electric water heater has stored enough hot water during the night for the bath in the morning.

Radio Oven

A "radio oven", already developed by Electric and Musical Industries Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, England, but which is not generally obtainable at present, can cook in five minutes a complete, nourishing breakfast to give the children before they go to school. If there is fish for breakfast, all Mrs. Smith would then have to do would be to place the fish between two thin metal plates or electoroles and switch on. Heat in the "radio oven" rises to 120 degrees Centigrade in one minute.

When cleaning the house, Mrs. Smith can use not only the latest type of vacuum cleaner (made by Hoover, Ltd., High Street, Croydon, Surrey, England) with a number of special features, including a very convenient device for emptying the bag, but also a new machine, made by Vactric Ltd., Summit House, Langham Place, London, W. 1, that beats carpets at the same time as it acts as a vacuum cleaner, cleans, washes and polishes floors and does not cause the user the slightest exertion.

In the kitchen Mrs. Smith can have a domestic boiler equipped with an automatic "brain" which thermostatically controls the fire, reducing it to not more than 10 per cent of normal fuel consumption when the desired heat is reached. This is produced by Triance Ltd., Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, England, and The Brockhouse Heater Co., Ltd., 25, St. George Street, London, W.1.

Kitchen Cabinet

She can also have the latest electric kitchen aid which can be described as an "electrical maid-of-all-work". Hanging on the kitchen wall, the appliance, just over one foot high and seven inches in diameter, is operated by a motor transmitting power through an insulated wire to a variety of special attachments; it scrubs pots and pans with a rotary brush, cleans shoes, brushes clothes, kneads dough and whisks eggs. The appliance is even equipped with four rails to dry towels. The appliance is manufactured by G.P.U. Works Department, Palace of Engineering, Wembley Park, London.

Other kitchen aids available to Mrs. Smith, include an apparatus for peeling and chipping potatoes, slicing bread, mincing meat, sharpening and polishing knives and squeezing lemons. A little metal triangle dropped into the bottom of a saucepan will rattle and warn Mrs. Smith when the contents boil. It also prevents burning by causing the liquid to rotate in the reverse direction.

If Mrs. Smith is newly married or can afford to re-equip her kitchen, she can have an ultra-modern kitchen cabinet which is the outcome of three years' careful study and designing. It stands along one side of a kitchen, and, stretching from wall to wall, it encloses all those service utensils and equipment which usually are placed around the room and sometimes look unattractive. Inside the cupboard is the sink, the refrigerator, the washing machine, the cooker, and the general utensils, and there is ample storage space. It has a stainless steel top and a colourful plastic front. It is erected at an elevation which exactly suits Mrs. Smith's height. Height-adjustable sinks are among the articles which Professor Mackintosh intends to introduce very shortly.

For cooking the dinner Mrs. Smith can either use the "radio oven" I have mentioned or a gas oven with a new burner system, incorporating automatic burner ignition and a unit control, providing an automatic simmer setting of the tap which brings a separate simmer burner into play for safer, easier and cheaper cooking. The whole of the hot-plate can be removed for cleaning. To avoid choked jets, the burner heads are removable just like an electric light bulb, so that they may be put in the washing-up water with the crockery. This modern gas oven with the new burner system is being manufactured by Thomas De La Due Gas Development Ltd., 84, Regent Street, London, W.1.

Dinnerwagon-Cum-Table

If Mrs. Smith has no children and her flat is too small to have a separate dining-room, she can use a new type of dinnerwagon to be converted by two flaps into a table for two, the centre of which is being provided with a heating element. Four covered Pyrex dishes can stand on this element and the food they contain will keep hot for an indefinite period. Two auxiliary points fitted to the side of the trolley provide power for an electric toaster, a kettle or a coffee percolator. The dinnerwagon is manufactured by Hawkins and Co. Ltd., 30-35, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. A felt-lined metal case fits snugly round the tea or coffee pot to keep it warm. Only the handle and spout protrude, so that Mrs. Smith can pour out without removing the pot from its case. The article rests on a plastic base, and the upper part can be opened by a spring clip for refilling.

The washing-up can be done by a machine which automatically washes, rinses and completely dries the dishes, and cutlery, and all that need be done is to change an inner tub. The washer-up's hands never come in contact with water, and there are no plumbing or installation costs. This is manufactured by the Hurley Machine Co., 55, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Home Laundry

On washing day, Mrs. Smith can use her home laundry. All she needs to do is to put the dry soiled clothes into the machine, add some soap and switch on. The machine then carries out all the washing operations of soaking, washing and rinsing three times. Finally the clothes are damp-dried, and the machine automatically stops work. Hoover Ltd., Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales, Bendix Home Appliances, Ltd., 99a, Park Lane, London, W.1., and Fisher and Ludlow, Ltd., Birmingham, are the manufacturers of these washing machines. It takes about 50 minutes to wash and dry nine pounds of clothes.

In some of Britain's new houses built by local authorities housewives can do their washing without effort in the shilling-in-the-slot washing and drying machines. For ironing there are thermostatically controlled irons with a swivel device to prevent the flex from being entangled.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Ancient art but not artists!—Survivors still at work—Significance of Indian tradition — Responsibilities of Government—Protect Ellora and Ajanta—Festivals in honour of celebrities.

The relics of ancient Indian arts of painting, sculpture and architecture, which are acclaimed as masterpieces are celebrated all over the world. They represent the distinctive art tradition of India at its best, and evoke admiration on the part of even lay observers irrespective of their nationality. Artists have looked upon them as the ideals for their creative endeavour. The Government has protected them as the country's precious heritage.

IF THEY RETURNED

Masterpieces are born only if their makers are masters; but the people are accustomed to appreciate ancient works of art and to ignore those by whom such works were created. To respect art and to disregard its workers is a wrong way of thinking, as art cannot be dissociated mentally from the artist. But the art world of modern India has curious logic and way of thinking. It will adore contemporary artists whatever be the merits of their works and will not think by association that ancient masterpieces had their own workers.

What would be the lot of ancient masters if they were reborn in the present age? Painters of the Ajanta frescoes will not be admitted to Indian art schools even as students, because of the lack on their part, of the educational and cultural back-ground in its current sense. Makers of Trimurti will, at the most, be taken as stone-carvers in the work-shops attached to school, and sthapatis will be asked to work as mistries under the orders of Indian Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Bharat Muni will be sent to the directors of amateur theatre associations to take lessons from them. His "Natyashastra" will find a few clients if it is rendered in English with its chapters on drama revised in the light of the technique of Ibsen Moliere & Co. and the dance—technique recast after the European ballet. Jayadev will be told that his 'Ashtapadis" are not music compositions. Haridas, Soordas and Tansen will not be accepted as musicians if they will refuse to sing Khayals in the set style and will admit that they did not know the notations of Bhalkhande & Vishnu Digambar. The great masters, who have left a precious legacy, will find their country to be inhospitable to them after 150 years of the foreign rule, because the Indian art circles are accustomed to admire ancient art works but not artists.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH

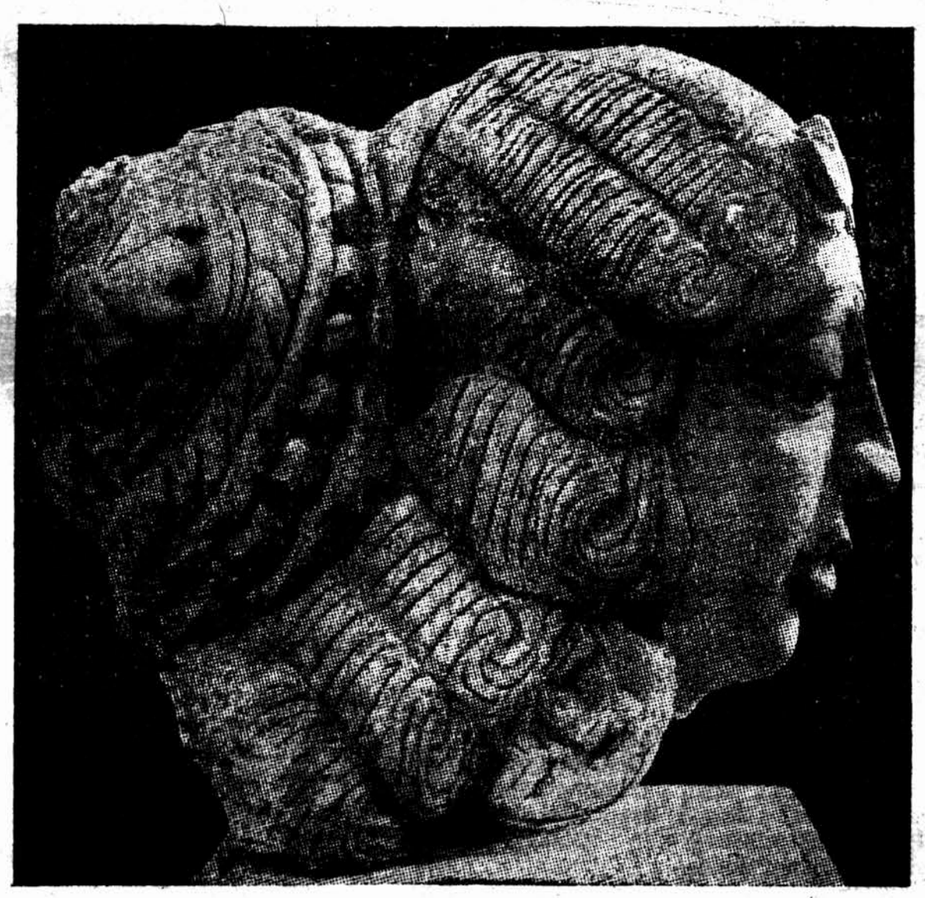
Against such a peculiar background to the country's own arts, the Government of India is now taking the initiative in the matters of promotion of various arts. The Government had to hold, in abeyance, owing to financial difficulties the scheme of the National Cultural Trust which it has accepted in principle, but instead, it has proposed to convene, this year, three conferences one each on art, literature and drama. The object, with which these conferences will be convened, is to discuss ways and means of developing national culture and of directing its activities in the channels of creative thought and effort.

Discussion on the means of encouraging indigenous styles of painting including folk art and the use of Indian designs will be on the agenda of the art-conference when it will meet in July. The revivalistic movement has championed the cause of Indian painting and has made an effort to go in the proximity of Indian designs, but the revivalistic Indian painting, in the hands of inexperienced or ill-informed painters, has to come to be blind imitation or mere mechanical reproduction.

THE INDIAN TRADITION

Art-students, with some notable exceptions, have learnt Western Art without going below the surface of its technique. Likewise they have acquired knowledge of the mere technique of various indigenous schools of paintings. Consequences of such a faulty training could not have been other than imitation or mechnical painting. The Government's plan should sternly discourage such evils and should aim at providing the new generation of artists, with the facilities of studying, not merely the technique but the ideals, basis and history of Indian Art.

Indigenous styles and designs form integral parts of the agelong and distinctive tradition which has fortunately survived. One of the characteristics of this tradition was that the mode of expression remained constant even if the medium varied. In paint, stone or metal, the form-classical or folk—was identical with the result that the domain of art including designs had become much wider than the flat surface. Revivalists had concentrated their attention on painting to the exclusion of other media, and the Government too is likely to commit the mistake of following in their footsteps. The development of Indian art presupposes an approach not merely to painting but also to sculpture and artistic handicrafts. Sculpture and craft cannot be detected from the conception of Indian art.



Head of Parvati with serescent third eye and spiral locks of hair. This exquisite piece of sculpture dated as far back as 5th century is in Ahichchhatra, Bareli district.

TASK AHEAD

The tradition can be traced in the treatises on art, masterpieces and artistic handicrafts. It is still found struggling to exist in the custody of cottage artists whose forebears had built the Kailas of Ellora and Trimurti of Elephantta. Such artists, although they are superciliously spoken of as craftsmen deserve to be esteemed as the repositories of the tradition, designs and technique of Indian art Revivalists have exploited them and then thrown them overboard. The National Government ought to save them from the danger of extinction.

If the Government has taken, in hand, the task of encouraging Indian arts, it cannot, on any ground, ignore those whose ancestors during the pre-British times were counted as India's artists. Now does the Government propose to encourage them and reinstate them in the rank of artists? The art conference will be restricted to a few leading artists and art critics. Since encouragement to indigenous styles and designs is one of the terms of reference to the conference, the selection will have to be made mostly from the circles of artists and art critics who have upheld and propagated the Indian traditions. Such a conference should be representative of all the schools of contemporary Indian art as well as of the hereditary schools.

Some of the survivors of the Mughal and Rajput schools and of the designers and craftsmen who had developed several artistic crafts are still seen round about Delhi. The art conference offers an opportunity to the Government to allocate such artists in the art life of the country and to encourage them to contribute to the revival of Indian arts. Their lot, however, prompts an assumption that if ancient masters came to life again, they might not be treated as artists by the people who proudly claim their works as the country's magnificent heritage. It is now for the Government to initiate the sophisticated art world in the art of right thinking.

SCOPE OF CONFERENCES

The selection of representation on the National Commission was made on the basis of institutions. Now invitations to the conferences which the Government proposes to convene will be issued to individuals. The selection will be left to the departmental officials; and the latter are not likely to go beyond the circles known to themselves. The Government should see that the conferences are not dominated by vested interests—any influential groups.

Amateur theatre associations and a few political leaders with superficial interest in drama and dance are likely to be prominent among the invitees to the drama conference. Dramatic activity in the country and development of a national stage will be among the items on the agenda of the conference. The development of a national stage is a proposition to which the association of professional playwrights and actors is essenital. Will the Government include in the list of invitees representatives of the professional stage?

To direct cultural activities into the channels of creative thought and effort is one of the chief objects with which the conferences are to be convened; but the drama conference will be asked to consider, among several points, the place of translations and adaptations in the evolution of national drama. It is surprising to find such a contradiction when the object is to encourage creative work. India has a theatrical tradition and a rich heritage of dramatic classics and treatises on dramaturgy, and the same should form the basis of the national stage.

ALLEGED VANDALISM

An official press note, which was issued recently, from Hyderabad is the latest among the conflicting reports about alleged vandalism at the Ellora caves. Hyderabad's Military Governor, Major-General J. N. Chandhuri was said to have told journalists that the allegations of vandalism were without any foundations. The press note, however, states that the red paint seemed to have been smeared by some persons in religious fervour on some figures in different cave temples during the unsettled days just before or immediately after the police action.

It is clear from the press note that some statues were painted red in spite of the orders prohibiting such acts as smearing statues with any kind of paint. The Government of Hyderabad should not fail in future to take action against the offenders if detected and also against the supervising staff for deflection from duties. Under the new regime, the Government has decided to appoint a committee of experts to suggest measures for the protection of sculptural work and frescoes at the Ajanta and Ellora caves against the deleterious effects of exposure to sun and rain. The authorities should first of all take necessary steps to keep visitors at a reasonable distance from sculpture and frescoes.

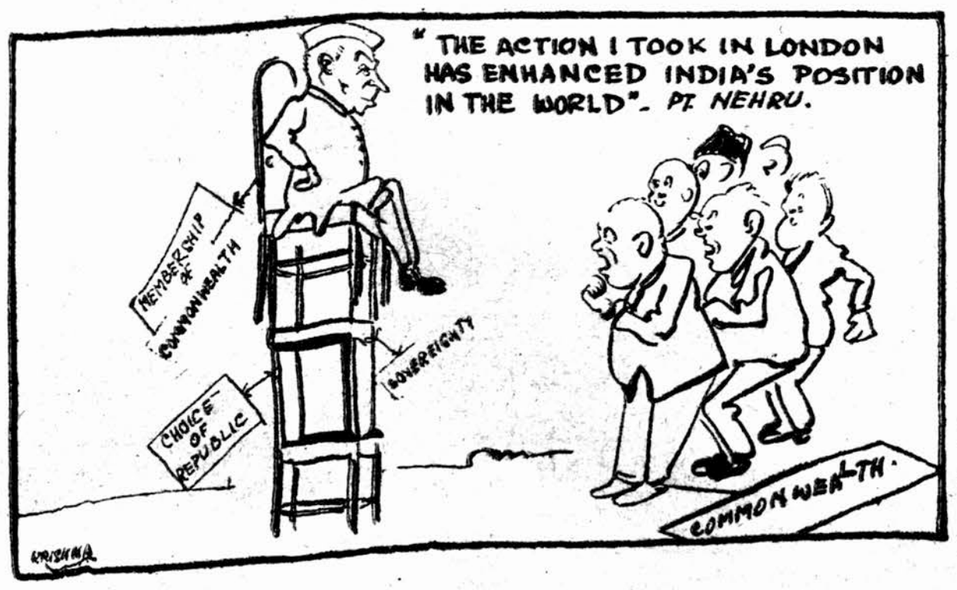
HONOUR TO CELEBRITIES

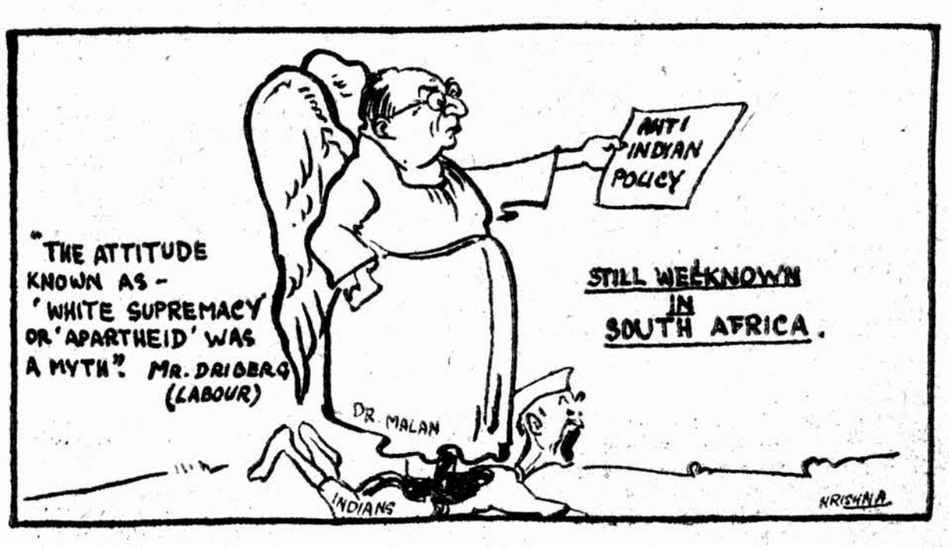
The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon rather among the international annual events. This year it had attracted visitors in a very large number from various countries. Such a festival should be regarded as an appropriate tribute to the great dramatist. In India's list of celebrities, there are some who were contemporary or senior to Shakespeare, but even local festivals are not organised in their memory. The South has done, to Thyagaraj and Bharati, the honour in which they were entitled. The North has almost forgotten its celebrities of the past.

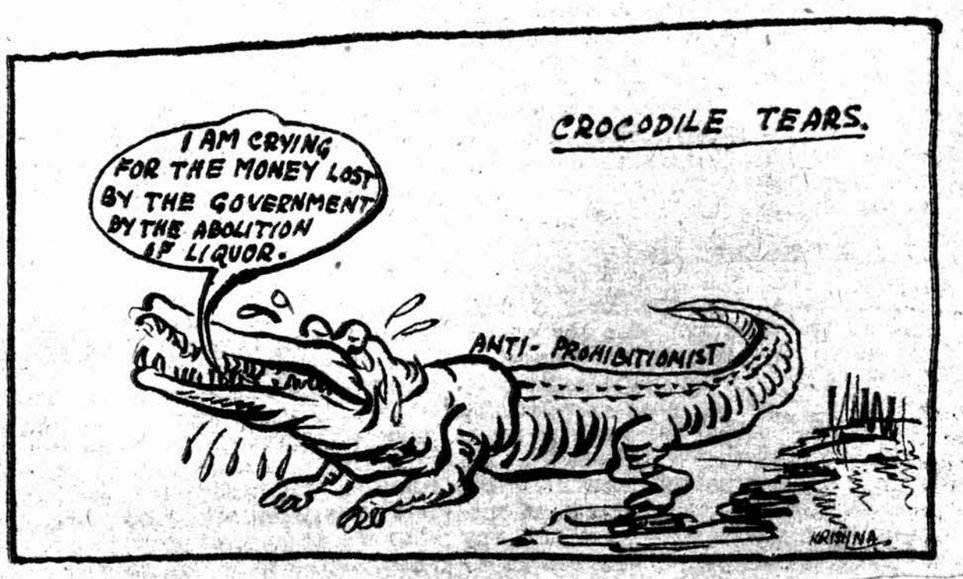
The anniversary of Soordasji was celebrated in Bombay on May 3 under the auspices of three institutions—Soor Singara Sansad, Brijava Mitra Mandal and Abhiyan Prakashan. A few compositions of Soordas were rendered, in his original style, tunes and talas, by Pandit Laxmanprasad Chaube, Pandit Bhishmadev Vedi and Mr. Ibrahim M. Dattoobhoy. Other vocalists of Bombay were conspicuous by their absence in the function. The people, who know the identity and great work of Soordas, are not many, although he was one of the great pioneers of the Hindustani School of Music.

Music-pioneers are early remembered in the days in which the founders of the sects of Khayal singers are worshipped as Gods. Presiding over the All Bengal Music Conference at Calcutta on April 30, Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar remembered Tansen. He said that it would be a great loss if Indian music and the glorious tradition of Tansen were forgotten. Tansen's compositions and style of singing are left with a limited circle of exponents and patrons Some of the adherents of the Khayal school have deliberately slighted them as old-time music and have, thus, lowered the same in the estimation of the public. Again they do not hesitate to insult Tansen or Soordas by singing his compositions as bhajans.

"DOES A NATION LOSE ITS INDEPENDENCE BY AN ALLIANCE WITH ANOTHER COUNTRY"? PT. NEHRU.
BETTER ASK A BACHELOR
EXPERIENCE
COMMONWEALTH
KRISHNA


"THE ACTION I TOOK IN LONDON HAS ENHANCED INDIA'S POSITION IN THE WORLD". PT. NEHRU.
MEMBERSHIP OF COMMONWEALTH
SOVEREIGNTY
CHOICE OF REPUBLIC
COMMONWEALTH.
KRISHNA


"THE ATTITUDE KNOWN AS - 'WHITE SUPREMACY OR 'APARTHEID' WAS A MYTH". MR. DRIBERG (LABOUR)
ANTI INDIAN POLICY
STILL WELL KNOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA.
DR. MALAN
INDIANS
KRISHNA


CROCODILE TEARS.
I AM CRYING FOR THE MONEY LOST BY THE GOVERNMENT BY THE ABOLITION OF LIQUOR.
ANTI- PROHIBITIONIST
KRISHNA

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DE MELLO'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST AMARNATH—AHMEDABAD'S DENIAL—AMARNATH TESTIMONIAL FUND—A LIBELLOUS CHARGE—PUBLIC INQUIRY NEEDED—CAUSE OF TROUBLE—ISSUES PREJUDGED—STADIUM AT DELHI—A FAR CRY—HINDLEKAR MEMORIAL FUND—BOMBAY AMATEURS' SUCCESS—PROMISING LEAGUE SEASON.

The President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, A. S. de Mello, has come out at last with his charge-sheet against Lala Amarnath who captained India against West Indies in the recent Test series. De Mello has catalogued as many as 23 separate charges of indiscipline and misconduct against Amarnath. As is well-known, on the strength of these charges, the Board of Cri-Control has passed an 'ex parte' judgment against the Indian Captain suspending him from participation in any national or provincial matches sine die.

I would not be justified in taking the cue from the Board of Control, as some critics have done, and condemn Amarnath straightaway without giving him a hearing. He has promised to submit his explanations—and probably counter-charges against some of the dignitaries of the Board—within the next few days. Till then we should hold our patience.

AHMEDABAD'S DENIAL

Meanwhile an astounding statement has been broadcast from Ahmedabad that there was no truth in the statement made by de Mello that Lala Amarnath had derived "monetary gain" by playing a match at Ahmedabad after the second Test Match. The Secretary of the Gujarat Cricket Association, Nansha Thakore, is responsible for this contradiction.

As de Mello has not challenged it so far, I take it that the Ahmedabad story is altogether baseless. I really wonder whether this charge was made at the Board Meeting at all! And if it was, what had the Gujarat representative to say to it? Surely he did not support de Mello's allegation. Then why has it been included in the charge-sheet? Any way, one of the main charges against the Captain has fallen to the ground already. Does it not seem irresponsible on the part of the Board of Control to give their verdict on such a serious matter without proper investigation?

AMARNATH TESTIMONIAL FUND

As for the presentation of a purse of Rs. 5,000 by the Cricket Association of Bengal to Amarnath, which de Mello has been pleased to characterise as "hushmoney" for the inclusion of wicket-keeper P. Sen, in all the Tests, it is an open secret that the money was raised by public donations in support of "Amarnath Testimonial Fund" and presented—not by Pankaj Gupta personally and privately—but by his Association.

Therefore it passes one's comprehension how a Public purse presented by a public body and in a public manner can be characterised as "hush-money." If the Board of Control really thought so, why haven't they taken any action against Gupta and Sen? If they are guilty, they deserve to be punished also. Nor only that condign punishment should have been meted out to the Cricket Association of Bengal for concocting or supporting such a sinister plot.

A LIBELLOUS CHARGE

The Board of Control has done nothing of the kind. Evidently they were satisfied with punishing Amarnath alone. But I hope that the Bengal Association will not take the charge lying down.

It is a libellous charge on the fair name of Bengal and its sporting public. They must take every step to remove this stegma. The matter must not be left where it stands now.

There is another aspect of this question which demands consideration at the hands of the public. It has been alleged that Amarnath received this "hush-money" on the understanding that he would include Sen in all the Test matches. It beats one's intelligence how the captain alone could include Sen in the team unless the other selectors agreed with him. It would be ridiculous to suppose that men of the integrity and honesty of Vijay Merchant and Homi Contractors would be a party to such a damnable plot.

Thus the imputation is reduced to absurdity.

PUBLIC INQUIRY NEEDED

I heartily agree with Prof. D. B. Deodhar the famous Cricketer, that the entire administration of the Board of Control during the last few years should be thoroughly investigated by a high and impartial tribunal just like the Beaumont Inquiry Committee of 1936.

Now that the Board of Control have passed their judgment it is extremely doubtful if they will reverse it—considering the fact that their own President is the complainant in all the cases. Therefore an outside body must be entrusted to investigate and adjudicate. Otherwse it will be a farce.

STADIUM AT DELHI

I understand from a reliable source that a stadium worthy of the Capital of India will be built at New Delhi before long. Earnest and energetic efforts will be made to raise the necessary funds from all parts of the country. Our Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who is a noted sportswoman herself, is very keen about it. Many prominent personages like the Maharajas of Jaipur, Cooch Behar and Darbhanga, N. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Railways and Transport. J.R.D. Tata, and Prof. G. D. Sandhi have been invited to join the Central Committee of the National Sports Club of Inda. It is hoped that the Committee would be able to raise the necessary funds by enrolling Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Life Members.

A FAR CRY

The construction of another stadium in Bombay is still a far cry. It will chiefly depend on the money collected by the Central Committee. Calcutta and Madras are anxious to have one before Bombay has another. So their claims will have to be considered seriously. If the money is forthcoming it will not be difficult to secure land for the purpose. Probably Mahaluxmi Race Course will be available by then.

HINDLEKAR MEMORIAL FUND

I heavily endorse the appeal made by the President of the Board of Cri-Control and other eminent cricketers for contributions to a fund in memory of the late D. D. Hindlekar, the Test wicketkeeper who died suddenly on March 30 at the early age of 40. He has left behind him his widow and seven children. I earnestly hope that our Cricket-loving public will contribute generously to the above fund.

It would indeed be a good thing if the Board of Control sets aside a certain percentage of the gate-charges on the matches against the Commonwealth team which will visit this country next cold weather. This will yield a handsome figure. Otherwise I am afraid the appeal will remain a piece of sentiment without producing any substantial result.

BOMBAY AMATEURS' SUCCESS

The first soccer tournament of the season—the Nadkarni Cup—has seen a completely new combination in the shape of Bombay Amateurs winning the handsome trophy. Old D. M. Mandon late of Tata's is responsible for building up this side. I expect it to attain higher honours still as the season progresses.

Burmah Shell a junior side, opposed them in the final and put up a spirited fight—only to lose by the narrow margin of a goal. I think it was a mistake on their part to drop Murthy, the old wizard, from the team. His ingenuous moves and clever stratagems were greatly missed by his colleagues. On the whole the Oilmen may well congratulate themselves on their partial success. They are sure to figure prominently in the coming months.

It was gratifying to see the enclosure well-fitted by an enthusiatic crowd. Only the Committee and the members stands presented a somewhat deserted appearance!

PROMISING LEAGUE SEASON

The W.I.F.A. has done a wise thing in restricting the number of entries to the senior division of the Harwood League to nine. The participants will be Tatas, Holders, Trades, runners-up Rashids, G.I.P. Railway, Goan Sports, Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Amateurs Burmah-Shell and St. Francis Goans. The last three are New Comers to the Cooperage this season. And the two omissions from last year are General Motors and Rangers

Some people feel that Bombay City, a new combination would have been a better choice in preference to one or the other of the above-named teams. At any rate they should have been added to the list. However I hope this team will take part in the second division and enforce their claim next year. It is a good thing the teams will meet each other twice. This is sure to enhance the interest in their return engagements—more so because most of the participants are more or less of an equal calibre. I understand all of them are making strenuous efforts to strengthen their sides. That gives promise of an interesting season.

SHORT STORY

THE MIRACLE OF THE WOODEN LEG

By A. Correia-Afonso

ORDER in the court!" The judge's stentorian voice resounded through the packed court room in Argentina to hush a murmur which arose as the jury retired to consider their verdict.

In the dock stood a brazen-faced wavy-haired youth whose age may have been anything from 25 to 30. He was immaculately attired in the long black coat and black cravat in vogue at the time: the latter half of the nineteenth century. He had a pronounced stoop on his left, and the reason for it in his otherwise proud bearing, was not difficult to discern, when one saw that he supported himself on a wooden crutch under his left arm. The fame of Pedro Magelan, notorious bank-robber and murderer, who now stood charged before the Supreme Court of Fantopia, had reached far and wide over his native country. One of the cleverest and most elusive criminals the police had ever had to deal with, he reigned supreme as a sort of minor Caesar over the country's mysterious underworld. The police, though well aware of his activities had only been able to trap him, after he had been betrayed by a new member of his gang. Even when hopelessly outnumbered, the youth had put up a gallant fight and only gave himself up after losing his left leg in the gun-battle which followed. The leg had to be amputed and a wooden one put in it's place Hence the use of the crutch.

The jury filed back into the box amidst pin-drop silence. The foreman a burly fellow and a blacksmith by trade walked heavily up to the judge and handed over the verdict. On the slip of paper was the one fateful word: 'Guilty'.

The announcement of the verdict caused a stir in the crowd which was however curtly stopped by the judge's hammer.

"Pedro Magelan, have you anything to say as to why sentence of death should not now be passed on you?"

"Nothing, your honour." replied the prisoner in a steady voice. Then the judge read out the fateful formula One by one, in deep silence, the people filed out. If the sentence passed on him had any effect on the prisoner, his face did not betray it. It was a face that had long ago learnt to master emotions. He stepped down from the dock as briskly as his wooden leg would allow and walked, between two files of armed policemen to the prison on the outskirts of the town.

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As soon as the news of the sentence spread like wildfire all over the country, a very different scene was being enacted that evening at No 17, Rua del Mato. Outwardly, the house appeared to be very much like its neighbours. Inside the sitting-room however, a very clandestine conference was taking place behind locked doors. The room was very simply furnished with a teak-wood table and chairs but was heavily carpetted. A big grandfather clock stood against one of the walls.

Round the table, on which stood a bottle of 'Maciera' brandy, some glasses and a box of cigars, sat a motley group of men variously dressed and all armed. The faces seemed to be familiar and so they were, for each one figured on police posters displayed prominently all over the country, wanted for offences ranging from bank-robbery to murder.

A look of deep anxiety lined each face and everyone in the group was nervously puffing at a cigar. No one spoke. Everyone was thinking.

Finally one, who was better dressed than the rest and appeared to be the leader, leaned across the table and spoke in a whisper, "When has the execution been fixed for Jose" he enquired. The man addressed as Jose replied in an equally low whisper "Ten days from now!" "Ten days.. hmm..doesn't leave us much time in which to act. "continued the leader. "Have you boys got any ideas?" he resumed in a slightly louder voice addressing the whole group "Whatever happens, we must get the chief out!" One by one, plans of escape were offered, some ingnious, others fantastic, but all had on common denominator: 'Impossible'. The grandfather clock against the wall ticked away nosily in the corner and showed 20 minutes past midnight, but the conference still continued. Finally the leader, who had been sitting in deep thought for sometime got up and exclaimed in a voice that made everybody jump up in alarm, "Viva: I believe I've got it!"

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The last rays of the evening sun shone feebly over the peaceful countryside as dusk approach on the 1st. of December 1897. It was the independence day and so a national holiday and a day of great rejoicing. There were bonfires. fire-works, fairs, processions and parades and the taverns were working overtime.

None of these sentiments of joy, however seemed to find a place in the heart of the lonely prisoner in Cell No. 12, Condemned Ward, of the state prison. His heart was apparently beyond all feeling as he lay rigidly laid out on the wooden couch. Not a muscle of his body moved.

Down the corridor, the slow and measured tread of the jailer echoed through the cells as he came to deliver the night meals, At Cell 12, he stopped to fish for his keys and having opened the door uttered a cheery "How-dee-do Pedro?" as was his custom. The fact that there was no reply seemed to disconcert him for a bit "Must be asleep" he muttere to himself and lit the lamp. The next moment he was at the bedside and had rushed off to the barred window in a panic. "Call the doctor, quick!" he shouted to the sentry outside "Magelan is dead!"

The sentry rushed off on his errand The prison doctor was not to be found either at his home on in his office, which was but natural as it was a national holiday. He was finally located at the "Cafe Rio" enjoying his fifth glass of brandy at the bar. He was telling one of his favourite yarns to a group of friends as drunk as himself, leaning rather unsteadily on a chair, when the sentry burst in rudely on the group. "Whash did you shay?" enquired the doctor amiably. "Magelan is dead and you are to come and examine him immediately, senor" he replied. The news seemed to sober the doctor up a bit, and he got ready to leave the place though not before he had said a few unpleasant things about the life of a prison doctor.

They lost no time in getting to the prison. "Shay the old bloke's dead alright" said the doctor after examining the body. "The regulations required that you certify the death before midnight, senor" returned the assistant "so that the funeral may take place tomorow."

The rather crude and gruesome regulation of the time required that to certify a death the doctor had to apply a red-hot iron to the leg of a prisoner, just to leave nothing to chance! The doctor gave way to an exclamation of disgust as he carried out this latter operation, but all the same he told himself "regulations are regulations."

The red-hot iron was applied and it burnt right through the trouser of the prisoner.

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Next evening a very curious funeral procession left the prison walls for the cemetary. There was a fine dizzle and a thick mist obscured all vision beyond ten yards. The coffin was borne by 6 'good parishioners'. A formal escort of 4 gendarmes accompanied the procession which was brought up in the rear by four gentlemen riding on horse-back with bowed heads. As the coffin aproached the cemetery walls the four horsemen exchanged glances and increased their pace to come up alonside the body.

Then an unexpected thing happened The lid of the coffin was thrown off by a mighty heave which sent it flying! Th body stood to it's full height and shouted dramatically through the rain: "Surrexit Magelan!"

The four policemen were absolutely terror-struck and dumb-founded for a full thirty seconds. But by that time one of the horsemen had rushed up to the coffin, helped the prisoner to his horse and the four dashed away through the mist!

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Pedro Magelan still lives peacefully on his ranch on the Pampas in Argentina, where he has built up a prosperous business. He is now a very old man, of course, and has to be moved about on a wheel chair.

A new visitor to his farm cottage will find a rather unusual decoration adorning his mantelpiece in the sitting-room.

It is a wooden leg and half-way up the shin there is a charred steak as if a red-hot iron had been applied to it....

Old Wine In New Bottles:

:A Bigamist—is one who loves not wisely—but too (two) well.

:Alcohol—is an excellent liquid for preserving anything but secrets.

:An umbrella—is a shelter for one and a shower-bath for two.

:An opportunist—is one who goes ahead and does what you always intended to do

:Nagging—is the constant reiteration of an unhappy truth.

:Platonic friendship —is the interval between the introduction and the first kiss.

:A secret—is something you tell one person at a time.

:Marriage license—is a hunting permit that entitles a man to one dear at a time.

:A playboy—is a man with top hat, white ties, and tales.

:Synonym—is the word we use when we can't spell correcly the one we intend to use.

:Oratory—is the art and science of making gurgling noises from the throat sound like important messages from the brain.

:Hero—is a soldier who is lucky enough to be seen while doing his duty.

:Baby—an alimentary canal with an intolerable voice at one end, and no responsibility at the other.

:Adult—a person who has stopped growing at both ends, but not in the middle.

Militarist—a man who is always willing to lay down your life for his country.

:Tact—the art of lying about others as you would have them lie about you.

:Cigarette lighter—is one in which the spirit is willing, but the flash is weak.

:Proverb—is a short sentence based on long experience.

:Psychologist—is a man who, when a good-looking girl enters the room watches everybody else.

:A person who proposes a toast—is one who gets up from drinks he doesn't like, to tell stories he does'nt remember, to people who have already heard them.

:The most wonderful thing nowdays—is the way in which parents obey their children.

:Imagination—is the companion of a wife when her husband doesn't return in time in the evening.

:When you try to make an impression—that's the impression you make.

:To err is human—but it feels divine!

No one is entirely useless even the worst of us can serve as horrible, examples.

:None but the brave—desert the fair.

:A speech is like a wheel—the longer the spoke. the greater the tire.

:All fish are not caught with flies—some respond to lipstick and powder.

:Early to bed, early to rise—but up in the night when baby cries.

:Where singleness is bliss, it is folly to be wives (wise)

:Two is company, three is confusion —especially, if the third is the mother-in-law

Name for a Ladies Club—"The Vicious Circle."

:Every sensible unmarried woman is interested primarly in the home that she expects to ruin (run) in the future.

:Said a bride—"It's nice to be married and not have to worry where your next man is coming from."

Wrote a junior Press Reporter—"Happening to be near the scene of accident, the Doctor applied quack (quick) first aid treatment"

:Marriage—

—is an alliance entered into by a man who can't sleep with the windows shut, and woman who can't sleep with windows open;

—between a man who always forgets birthdays, and a woman who always remembers them;

—between a man who is an immovable object, and a woman who is a irresistible force;

—between a man whose income is limited, and a woman whose expense is unlimited;

—between a man who believes in a straight combat, and a woman who prefers a guerilla warfare;

—And that is why marriage is so much more interesting than divorce!

:No person is as uninteresting as a person without interest."

Policeman: "So, my little man, you are lost? Why did'nt you hang on to your mother's skirt?"

Youngster: "Could'nt reach it, sir!"

Old Customer (in a Chemist's shop): "Anything for grey hair, miss?"

Young Sales-girl: "Our respects, Sir!"

Young Wife: "Darling, soon we shall be three".

Husband: "Oh, dear, I am so happy ....happy.....

She: "Yes, mother is coming to live with us!"

A junior Advocate (in the Bar Library—seeing a Judge slip and fall): " I hope Your Honour is not injured."

Judge: "Ah, no, my honour is safe enough, it is my seat that is bruised badly."

From "the Bharathi"

HOW GOOD ARE RUSSIA'S FORCES?

(Continued from Page 8)

worth incorporating in their own tanks and then developed the amalgam in a model on their own lines.

They concentrated on the mass-production of only one or two types. They tried to make these as simple as possible in construction. This was of great help to rapid output in quantity. In 1942 the Russian armoured corps mostly had only two types of vehicle, the T34 tank and the Ford lorry, whereas the German panzer divisions had a dozen differen types of armoured vehicles and twenty of unarmoured vehicles a great complication of the problem of repair and spare parts.

Thus the balance of advantage would seem to rest with the Russians' tank policy. But it also carried handicaps that reduced the advantages provided by the basic superiority of their tanks.

While the crews might be able to stand more discomfort than Westerners could, that power of endurance did not prevent them being hampered in action when in a tank that had a cramped body. The deficiency of their optical instruments lowered the chances of hitting the target when they opened fire. Lack of other gadgets was a handicap on movement.

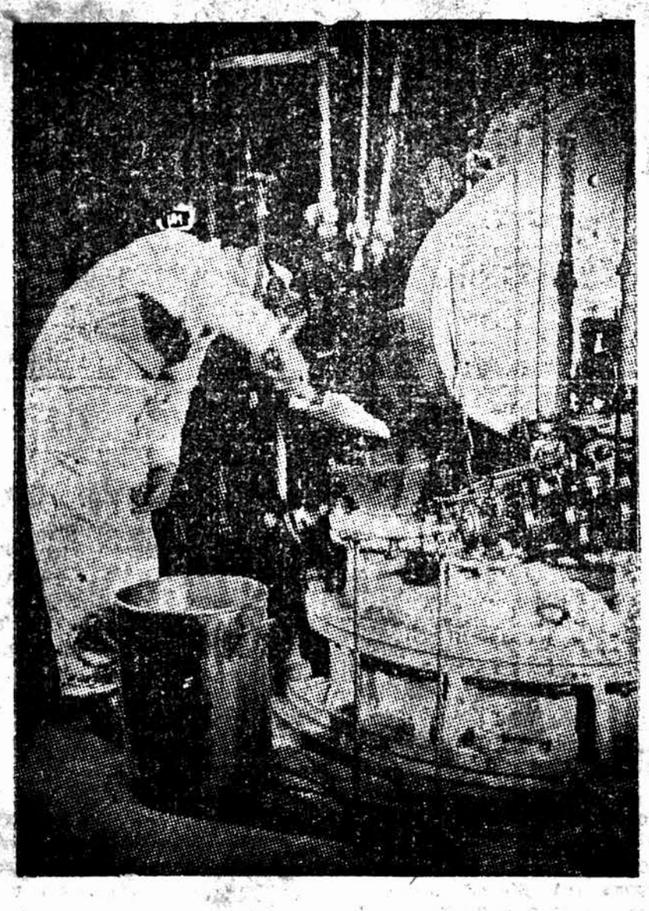
Until all tanks were fitted with radio, the sub-units could not manoeuvre quickly—and so forfeited much of the advantage offered by the speed of the machines.

Western armies are apt to lose mobility and flexibility through their abundance of means, their variety of specialities, and their elaborate organization. They become tangled up in the many strings to their bow. The Russians are apt to be cramped in their action through having too few.

Over-complexity and over-simplicity both make for inelastiicity, though in opposite ways.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Menagerie in the I.C.I. laboratory at Manchester in which the rats and mice are kept. They are used for 28 days only and without their unconscious assistance the new drug which will save the lives of millions of cattle, would never have been developed.



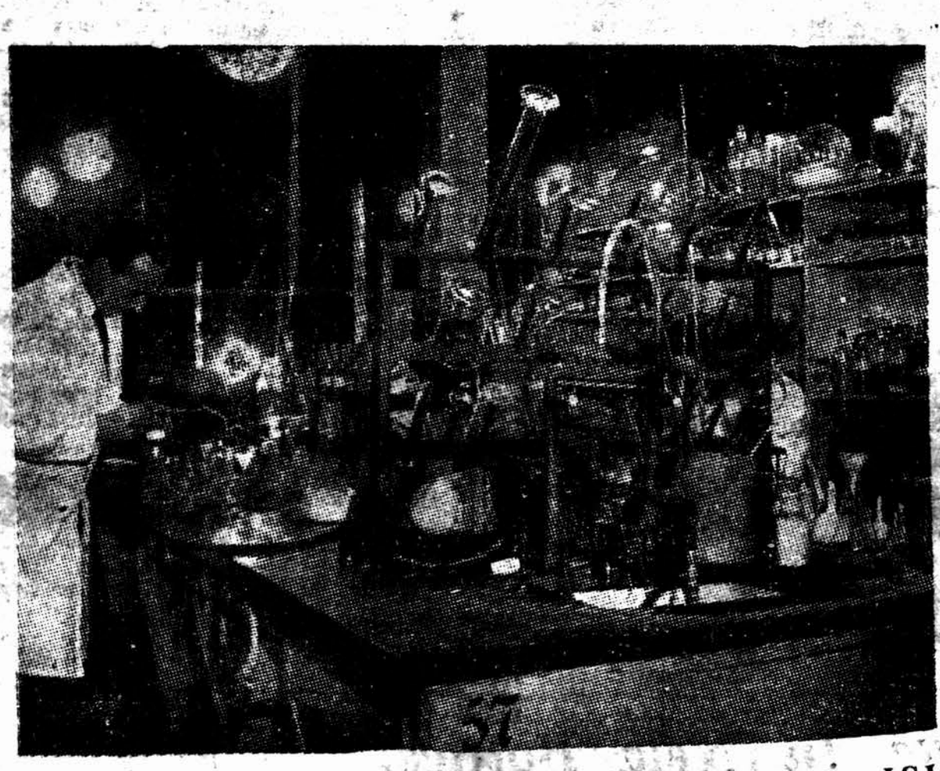
A process worker pours in the crude Astrycide into a machine where it is mixed with alcohol for the start of the process of purification.

These laboratory assistants are determining the amount of Antrycide found in sample body fluids from cattle.

★

'Ruler' Of Africa To Quit

The Sensational discovery of the new drug Antrycide was announced recently by Britain's Colonial under-Secretary, Mr. Rees-Williams. It is expected literally to revolutionise agriculture over vast areas of Africa by protecting cattle from the Tsetse fly pest. Until the discovery of this drug, it was often said that the true ruler of Africa was the Tsetse fly, which caused the death of hundreds of thousands of cattle every year and reduced millions more to poor, sickly and stunted specimens.



It was at this bench that scientists Davey and Curd and other I.C.I. scientists actually found the new drug as a result of long planned experiments and researches.

God-Send For Cattle

As a result of four years labour in laboratories in England, and much practical work in Africa, Antrycide, the synthetic drug, has been evolved as a fully tested and proved immuniser against Tsetse-borne diseases. By its use it is hoped that an area of four and a half million square miles will be cleared for cattle breeding. This drug is used as an injection and can be given by anyone without the aid of a veterinary doctor.

Wonder Drug Saves Cattle

Samples of the blood from rats and mice kept at the I.C.I. laboratories are taken and examined for the existence and percentage of sleepy sickness Trypanesome.

Keeping a close check on the dials indicating the stage of crystallisation of Antrycide This process depends entirely on delicate timing.

Shovelling out the damp crystalline Antrycide to take it to the drying ovens.

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